RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

# The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF—B. G. HORNIMAN.

VOL XIV. NO 52 BOMBAY TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1926 ONE ANNA

## The Bombay Chronicle

### Business Notice.

*BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.*

*ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.*

*MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.*

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

| | Local. | Mofussil |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Year .. .. | Rs. 25 | Rs. 30 |
| 6 Months .. .. | Rs. 12-8 | Rs 15 |
| 3 Months .. .. | Rs. 6-4 | Rs. 7-8 |
| 1 Month .. .. | Rs. 2-2 | Rs. 2-8 |

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

| | Local. | Mofussil. | Foreign. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yearly | Rs. 3/8 | Rs. 4 | Rs. 7 |

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.,

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,

Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,

Secretary and Treasurer.

BOOK YOUR PASSAGE NOW

FOR

1926

JEENA & CO.,

PASSAGE DEPARTMENT

POST BOX No. 849,

Gresham Buildings, 45, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AGENTS and CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR,

Public Accountant.

496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22997.

## SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| Date. | Steamers. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1926 | | | |
| 6 Mar. | CHINA .. | MALOJAx .. | 20,337 |
| 13 ,, | RAWALPINDI | | 16,100 |
| 20 ,, | RAZMAK o .. | .. | 10,602 |
| 27 ,, | RANCHI .. | | 16,650 |
| 31 ,, | CHINA† .. | | 7,952 |
| 3 April | NALDERAx .. | .. | 16,993 |
| 10 ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,430 |
| 17 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MOREA* .. | 10,919 |
| 24 ,, | RANPURA .. | | 16,685 |
| 1 May | RAZMAK .. | NARKUNDAx .. | 16,227 |
| 8 ,, | RAJPUTANA | | 16,105 |
| 15 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MACEDONIA .. | 11,080 |
| 22 ,, | RAWALPINDI | | 16,100 |
| 29 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MOOLTAN .. | 20,847 |
| 5 June | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 12 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MALWA* .. | 10,941 |
| 19 ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,430 |
| 26 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MALOJAx .. | 20,837 |
| 3rd July | MOREA .. | | 10,918 |
| 10 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MANTUA o .. | 10,902 |
| 17 ,, | RAJPUTANA | | 16,500 |
| 24 ,, | DELTA .. | NALDERA .. | 15,993 |
| 31st ,, | RAWALPINDI | | 16,619 |
| 7 Aug. | RAZMAK .. | RANPURA* .. | 16,685 |
| 14 ,, | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 21st ,, | RAZMAK .. | NARKUNDAx .. | 16,227 |
| 28 ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,430 |

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

o Terminates voyage at Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."

† s.s. China 31st March. Extra steamer at reduced rates:—

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea ..... £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions. ... £120

To Marseilles and back ..... £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about. | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1926 | | |
| 25th Mar. | DOMALA .. | 8,441 |
| 8th April | MARGHA .. | 8,278 |
| 29th April | DUMANA .. | 8,427 |
| 20th May | WARFIELD* .. | 6,060 |
| 10th June | Cargo Steamer .. | |

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1926 | | |
| 2nd Mar. | DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA .. | Straits, China, & Japan. For Australia. |
| 22nd ,, | MIRZAPORE* .. | China & Japan, |
| 1st Apl. | MOOLTAN .. | Colombo and Australia |
| 11th ,, | NAGPORE* .. | China & Japan, |
| 25th May | DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NALDERA .. | Straits China & Japan. For Australia. |

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1926 | | |
| 3rd Mar. | KAROA .. | East & S. Africa. |
| 3rd ,, | BANDRA .. | Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf Ports. |
| 5th ,, | VARSOVA .. | Busreh via Karachi. |
| 6th ,, | CHAKLA .. | Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports. |
| 8th ,, | VITA .. | Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports. |

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

| Steamer. | Commander. | Tons | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jersey Moor | G. B'acklock | 4305 | 21st Feb. | 6 Mar. |
| Singapore Maru .. | D. Hirokawa | 5859 | 18 ,, | 4 Mar. |
| Tokushima Maru | S. Kuba .. | 5976 | 7 March | 21 ,, |
| *Wakasa Maru | K. Teramoto | 6070 | 12 ,, | 25 ,, |
| xPenang Maru .. | K. Torii | 5214 | 21 ,, | 25 ,, |
| Genoa Maru .. | M. Shigyo | 6785 | 22 ,, | 5 April |
| *Sado Maru .. | T. Sonoyama | 5898 | 29 Mar. | 11 April |
| xBengal Maru .. | M. Araki | 5396 | 11 April | 15 ,, |
| Toyooka Maru .. | J. Tsuji | 7098 | 15 ,, | 29 ,, |
| *Tamba Maru .. | J. Fujisawa | 5845 | 28 ,, | 12 May |

* Passenger Steamer
x Proceeds to Karachi.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

| For | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | Steerage |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Singapore .. | 300 | 200 | 140 | 100 |
| Hongkong .. | 475 | 320 | 215 | 145 |
| Shanghai .. | 530 | 354 | 240 | 160 |
| Kobe .. | 600 | 400 | 258 | 170 |

For particulars please apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

Telephone No. 20279, Telegrams: "YUSEN"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

| Steamer. | Commander. | Tons. | Arrival. | Depart. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| * Sumatra Maru .. | I. Kawasaki | 5,863 | 27 Feb. | 5 Mar. |
| Heimei Maru .. | .. .. | 4,364 | 6 Mar. | 16 ,, |
| Vancouver Maru | .. .. | .. | 9 March | 20 March |
| Tacoma Maru .. | G. Kojima | 5,850 | 11 ,, | 25 ,, |
| Shinnoh Maru .. | T. Yoshioka | 4,900 | 15 ,, | 29 ,, |
| Celebes Maru .. | H. Gotoh | 5,863 | 19 ,, | 12 April |

* Proceeds to Karachi.

For particulars apply to:—

T. OHARA, Manager.

'Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

P. O. Box. No. 855.

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.

(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

## INSURANCE.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE CO., LTD.

65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

Invites special attention of the Public to their very attractive schemes of Life Insurance under Tables XII, XIII and XIV. Automatic non-forfeiture clause a speciality. Money paid never lost. AGENTS WANTED in unrepresented Districts.

For particulars apply to:—

DALAL & CO.,

Secretaries.

TOUCH STONE.

TO SELECT A LIFE OFFICE.

Choose a life office which:—

1. Has stood the test of time.
2. Is popular and easily accessible.
3. Has the reputation for prompt settlement of claims.
4. Is liberal and sympathetic.
5. Has declared the highest bonus for its age.
6. Has the best mortality experience at its back.
7. Has a large silent reserve.
8. Has its Head Office at your Doors.
9. Has its policies free from all vexatious conditions.
10. Has moderate rates of premia compatible with safety.

"BHARAT"

one will answer to the above requirements. Please communicate with

K. C. VIDYARTHI,

Manager, Head Office, Lahore.

Messrs. DUTT & CO.

Chief Agents, Karwar.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.

Incorporated in Holland.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fully paid up Capital | F80,000,000 | £6,666,666 |
| Reserve Funds | F43,196,861 | £5,599,738 |

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.

HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA

BRANCHES:

DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Semarang | Djember | Pekalongan |
| Medan | Djocja | Pontianak |
| Bandjermasin | Kota Radja | Solo |
| Sourabaya | Macassar | Tegal |
| Bandoeng | Palembang | Tjilatjap |
| Cheribon | Padang | Weltevreden |

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.

BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.

JAPAN:—Kobe.

CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.

LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,

Acting Agent.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rocks. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

Brand tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioner.

Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

## INSURANCE.

THE

UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,

CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

*Managing Agents:*

M. KANJI & Co.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910:

Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.

*CHAIRMAN*—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.

*CHIEF AGENTS*—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON. Ltd.

*HEAD OFFICE*—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

NATIONAL

INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR

New Business 1923 — Rs. 59,04,000.

,, ,, 1924 — Rs. 62,93,500.

,, ,, 1925 — Rs. 67,25,500.

LATEST SCHEME OF ASSURANCE AT LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

IDEAL GUARANTEED OPTION POLICY Triple Benefit).

*Please send for particulars to:—*

BRANCH SECRETARY of the Company,

ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

# CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

LEARN TYPEWRITING FREE on New Machines. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road.
A R2785

WANTED—A MATRIC CLERK, knowing best Gujarati account. See—MOOSA JOOMA & CO., Duncan Road.
A R2787

IMPERIAL PUBLICITY BUREAU, Delhi, requires SECRETARIES for Central places and Correspondents throughout India. Correspond enclosing -/2/-.
A R2795

WANTED a CLEVER TYPIST. One who is well conversant with Mill Stores line should apply with testimonials and lowest pay wanted to Post Box No. 235.
A R2786

WANTED—Reliable PAID ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSERS, for a large Newspaper concern. Apply Box No. 100, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
A .....

WANTED—Men, everywhere, to earn Rs. 60 weekly at home. Full details and working plan sent for 5 annas stamps. Apply BUSINESS STANDARDS SERVICE BUREAU, 10, Temple Road, Colombo, CEYLON.
A R2771

WANTED—A CLERK, strong in English Correspondence, Typewriting. Previous experience in Chemical line need only apply. Apply Box No. 1271, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2792

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An ARTS or COMMERCE GRADUATE as a junior Clerk, capable of handling correspondence and accounts work. Application should be in own handwriting enclosing copies of testimonials to Box No. 1270, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2790

WANTED—MANAGERS, CASHIERS and ACCOUNTANTS for our Branches in Bombay Presidency. The applicant should state his qualification, the least pay acceptable and the amount of cash security (cash or Government Papers) he can offer. None other than of Banking experience need apply. Apply to the SECRETARY, Bombay Circle, The Hindustan National Bank, Ltd., Kolhapur, S.M.C.
A 26172

## HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—FLATS and SHOPS on Hughes Road, Chowpaty. Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR, Harvey Road.
C R2789

TO BE LET—SANTA CRUZ—BUNGALOW in best locality. Open to sea and near the station 5 rooms and kitchen. Rent Rs. 125 first floor and Rs. 90 ground floor. Apply Box No. 1269, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
C R2788

## BOOKS AND STAMPS.

GERMAN MERCHANTS' DIRECTORY.—Useful to Merchants and Unemployed. Rupee one only. CHANDULAL CHOKSHI, Gandhi Pole; NADIAD.
L R2767

## EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT—(Registered under Act XXI 1866). Teaches Homoeopathy Electro-Homoeopathy. Biochemistry and Dentistry, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines and accessories at cheap rates. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr R. R. GUPTA, H. M. D., Principal, Meerut.
R2313

## PROFESSION.

GOVERNMENT BOILER ACT and BOARD of TRADE EXAMINATIONS—Tuition for these examinations given by British Experts, at moderate cost to candidates eligible therefor, no matter where they reside. Apply Box No. 1062, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
P 24391

ASTROLOGY—Predictions for one year or detailed study and advice regarding any particular point one Rupee. Data required. Name, sex, place, time and date of birth or writing letter. Proprietor, KRIMANILAYAM ARAKANDAVALLUR, Post, South Arcot District.
R2726

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)
FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy). 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah)
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy, Price Rs. 2, postage extra.

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

### PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR.
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows St. Fort, Bombay.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | per column inch per insertion |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion .. | Rs. 7-8 0 |
| 2nd Insertion .. | Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion .. | Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and Subsequent Insertions .. | Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer "Sumatra Maru," are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 27th of February from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are requested to send this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### S. S. ALTAI MARU FROM JAPAN UNDER GENERAL AVERAGE.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per s.s. "ALTAI MARU" from Japan are hereby informed that a General Average has been declared by the steamer in consequence of her stranding at Hongkong on the 7th of February, 1926. Her cargo has been transhipped per s.s. "Heimaei Maru" and "Vancouver Maru" due here on the 7th and 9th of March, respectively. Consignees are requested to sign the Average Bond and Valuation form at this Office and to deposit 30 per cent. of the market value of their respective consignments before obtaining delivery orders. Underwriters' unlimited letter of guarantee can be accepted in lieu of Deposit Money.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Owners, s.s. "Altai Maru."
Bombay, 26th February, 1926.
26169

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE DAVID ANDREW, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Section 360 of Act XXXIX of 1925, and Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866, the creditors and all persons interested in the Estate of David Andrew, late an Assistant of the Eastern Bank, Ld., Bombay, who died at Bombay on the 7th day of June, 1925, and Letters of Administration, with copy Will annexed, to whose Estate were, on the 5th day of February, 1926, granted by the High Court, Calcutta, with effect throughout the whole of British India, to Charles Steele Steele-Perkins, of Standard Buildings, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta, Solicitors, are hereby required to submit particulars of their claims, with supporting vouchers, to the undersigned on or before the 31st day of March, 1926, after which date the Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the Estate, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall then have been received. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make payment of their respective debts without delay.

ORR, DIGNAM & CO.,
Solicitors to the Administrator abovenamed.
32, Dalhousie Square, South,
Calcutta, 25th February, 1926.
26167

### THE CARDAMOM SALE NOTICE.

THE CARDAMOM SALES COMMITTEE brings to the notice of the Mercantile Public, that it takes up the sale of (7,000) seven thousands tholams, Mysoregreen, Europeongreen Storegreen, Alleppey, Cardamom seeds etc., in Kombay branch office, and hence calls for tenders to their requirement in Tholam of Rs. 810 (eight hundred and ten) weight with a sum of Rs. 1,000 as damani to the president, Rao Shahib A. S. Alaganachettiar, Bodinayakanur, Kodaikanal Road, S. I. Ry. The tenders should reach the above President on or before 4-3-26. The tender forms shall be obtained from this Patrika Office.

Further particulars, if any, shall be obtained from The SECRETARY. Cardamom Sales Committee, Bodinayakanur, Kodaikanal, S. I. Ry. C26119

### N. Y. K.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, BOMBAY OFFICE on and from 1st March, 1926,

CANADA BUILDING,
(2nd Floor),
No. 226, Hornby Road,
Fort, Bombay.
26154

### NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY RED CROSS ASSOCIATION.

(Bombay Presidency Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Red Cross Association, will be held at the Registered Office of the Association, Science Institute, 1st Floor Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 9th March, 1926, at 7 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:

(i) To adopt the audited Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st December, 1925, together with the Balance Sheet as on that date.

(ii) To elect the members on the New Committee.

The following members retire and do not seek re-election:—

Dilshad Begum.
Mrs. Laud.
Mr. Haddow.
Mr. Needham.
Mr. Walker.
Mr. Scoven.

(iii) To appoint Honorary Auditors for the year ending 31st December, 1926.

By Order of the Committee,
F. W. WILSON,
Joint Hon: Secretary.
Bombay, 26th February, 1926.
C26159

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 1913.
IN THE MATTER OF THE NASIK ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND POWER CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Statutory Meeting of this Company, which was advertised to be held at 3-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 23rd February, 1926, is for want of quorum ADJOURNED to 2-30 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 2nd March, 1926.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THE INDIAN ELECTRIC CO.,
Managing Agents.
35, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay.
R2791

### IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the rate of interest on SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS will be reduced to 3 1/2 per cent. per annum with effect from the 1st March, 1926, and that the rate of interest on SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS will be reduced to 3 1/2 per cent per annum with effect from the 1st May, 1926.

N. M. MURRAY.
D. S. McCLURE (Offg.)
Managing Governors.
C25008

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2553 of 1924.

KAKA DOSSABHOY HIRACHAND and another ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
SALEMAHOMED PEERMAHOMED and another ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 17th day of April, 1925, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court house on MONDAY, the 15th day of March, 1926, at the hour of 4-30 O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece of land, containing an area of one thousand one Hundred and ten square yards or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 145 of the Agripada West Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay in the City and Island and Sub-registration District of Bombay, bounded on the North East by plot No. 144 of the Estate agreed to be leased to Virji Jivraj on the South East by Rabsch Street, on the South West partly plot No. 96A of the said Estate leased to Aga Haji Hoosein Lari and partly by plot No. 96 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Ramzanally Salemahomed and on the North-West by land of the Board laid out as a service passage which piece of land forms portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 3529 together with the building thereon consisting of a ground floor and two upper floors which said premises are now in the occupation of the mortgagors or their under tenants and are assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 4090 (9A) Street No. 145. The Cadastral Survey No. of the said land is No. 1-1871 of Byculla Division.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece of land, containing an area of one thousand and fifty-four square yards or thereabouts situate on and bearing plot No. 147 of the Agripada West Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay bounded, on the North East by plot No. 146 of the said estate agreed to be leased to Hoosein Currimbhoy, on the South East by Agripada Chawl Street, on the South West by plot No. 148 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Bhanji Dharamsi Shaparia and on the North West by land of the said Trustees laid out as service passage and forming portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 3528 together with the building thereon consisting of a ground floor and two upper floors which said premises are now in the occupation of the Mortgagors or their under tenants and are assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 4091 (5A), Street No. 92B, the Cadastral Survey No. of the said land is No. 4-1865 of Byculla Division.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PANDIA AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 110, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 28th day of January, 1926.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.
C25000

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE SIMPSON FIRTH & CO., LTD., (in Liquidation.)

N. H. MOOS ..... Official Liquidator.

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 20th day of March, 1926, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Attorneys if any to Mr. N. H. Moos, the Official Liquidator of the said Company at his Office at Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and if so required by notice in writing from the Official Liquidator, in person or by their Attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in the said notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

The 10th day of June, 1926, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon is appointed for hearing and adjudicating the debts and claims before the Chamber Judge of the High Court.

Dated this 27th day of February, 1926.

N. B. DESAI,
For Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga & Girdharlal,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator.
C26168

## TENDERS.

### COORG SANDALWOOD.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of about 60 tons of Milwa Chilta and about 6 tons of Basolabukni. Delivery will be made at the Fraserpet Koti by 31st May, 1926.

Tenders should reach the undersigned on or before 9th April, 1926. They will be opened on 10th April, 1926, at 11 a.m. in the CHIEF FOREST OFFICE.

For further particulars apply to The CHIEF FOREST OFFICER, Coorg, Mercara.
26170

## AUCTION SALES.

### CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT PORTUGUESE CHURCH ROAD, DADAR.

Under instructions from Transferees Mr. Chimanlal Manchubhai and Bai Parvatibai, widow of Harivallabhdas Balgowandas, under an Indenture of Transfer of mortgage dated the 9th day of August, 1924, and on account and at the risk of Harischandra Anant Dhuru and Chandrakant Harischandra Dhuru, the mortgagors mentioned in the said Indenture and in pursuance of the Power of Sale conferred on the Transferees Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of March, 1926, at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises, the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or oart with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Portuguese Church Road at Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 145-364 and 407, New Nos. 3739, 4110 and 4184, Old Survey Nos. 307 and 356 and New Survey No. 1/1449, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward Nos. 4318 (1) and 4320 (1) and Street Nos. 678 and 680 & Ward 4320 (1) (1A) & Street No. 680 A A, and containing by admeasurement two thousand nine hundred and fifty-one (2,951) square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: on the East by the property of Yeshvant Anant Dhuru, on the North by a public passage, on the South by the property of Danial Murzello and on the West by the property of Murgarindu A. Valles and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 146 of Mahim Division.

For furthtr particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Mr. Fardunji P. Pavri, Solicitor, at his office at Great Western Buildings, Bake House Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

## AMUSEMENTS.

# Harold Lloyd
IN
# 'WHY WORRY?'
SIX REELS OF LAUGHTER.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
Twice The Length of the Ordinary Gazette and containing the latest News in Pictures.
TIME:—6, 8 & 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

SHARDA FILM CO'S.
HISTORICAL MASTERPIECE
FULL OF LOVE & FIGHTING STUNTS
VASANT BALA
Starring Miss JONES As VASANT BALA
and also a BEAUTIFUL DANCE on the Stage.
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL TO-NIGHT and till FRIDAY
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE
New Charni Road.

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Presents This Week
Maharashtra Film Co's.
GAJ GOURI
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

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AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY
At 6-30 & 10 p. m.

The Immortal Story of
THE DAWN OF CHRISTIANITY
featuring
LILIAN DAVIS HALL
and
EMIL JANNINGS
In the History of Screen Craft
There has never been a picture like this.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Commencing Thursday, March 4th

JAMES McGRATH Ltd.
presents
"PUPPETS OF 1926"
A New Song and Dance Show.
Booking at ROSE & Co.

EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
DO YOU TELL LOVING LIES?
"LOVING LIES"
Featuring EVELYN BRENT.
Two Love Stories in one a poignant Tragedy and a drama of the Eternal Triangle!

EMPRESS THEATRE.
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"MARIE ANTOINETTE"
Featuring DIANA KARENE.
A Fascinating Story of Human Life, Vicissitudes, Smiles and Tears.
A Film of Historic Interest.

Prof. K. AMRAK
(From LONDON.)

European Clairvoyant and Disease Reader, is now in Bombay. 1000 Herbs and medicines in Stock. Special Lessons on Secret Power and silent influence, etc.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED
Two Questions for Rs. 5
Four ,, ,, Rs. 10
Hours 10 a. m. to 7 p. m.
Stamped addressed envelope for enquiries.
ANNUAL DIRECTIONS for 1926 Rs. 10.
HOROSCOPE for LIFE .. .. Rs. 25.
Orders should accompany an advance of remittance or call by V P P
SPECIAL CONCESSION TO STUDENTS.
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL,
Room No. 152, BOMBAY.


# SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

March 1.

City of Valencia, Williamson, New York.
Badarpur, Pritchett, Rangoon.
Ormara, Cook, Rangoon.
Alavi, Ward, Jeddah.
Sandon Hall, Jones, Hull.

## DEPARTURES.

March 2.

Kandahar, McMillan, Calcutta.
Clan Stuart, Carderwood, Dunkirk.
British Engineer, Joures, Abadan.

## LOADING.

March 1.

Steamer Sumatra Maru for Kobe.

## VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, March 1.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Esquilino 5415 Trieste 26/2 L Triestino.
2 Rawalpindi, 9416, London. 13/3, M M and Co.
2Rawalpindi, 9416, London. 13/3, M M and
4 Costalia, 4171, Liverpool. 12/3, Grahams.
4 Pilsna 4829, Trieste, 1/3 L Triestino & M. I.
5 Delta 4739 China 2/3 M M& Co.
6 Cl. Stuart 3639 C Ports NF J F & Co
7 Rydal Hall 3551 Kchi 2/3 K W & Co.
9 Zalani 2627 N.F. N.F H S Shustary & Co
10 Karoa 3607 Durban, 3/3 M M & Co
10 City of Agra 3116 N.F. N. F F F C & Co.
11 Kandekerk 3650 Hamburg, 5/3 E D Sassoon & Co.
12 China 4173, Aden 6/3, M M & Co.
13 Essex Glade 2694, Dunkirk 5/3 L Edwards.
15 Egremont 5256 N York. 7/3 Vol. Bros.
16 Khuzistan 374 Abadan 3/3 S W & Co.
17 Shahristan 2844 Dunkirk 6/3 Graham Trading Co Ltd.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Jalaveera 2609 NF, NF, S S Co Ld
4 Varsuna, 1957, Busra. 5/3 M M and Co.
7 Newton Ash, 2795, Antwerp, 4/3 Grahams Trading Co.
10 & 11 Jalavihar 3381 NF, N.F, S S N Co
12 & 13 Ischia 2470 Genoa 3/3 L Triestino
15 Bandra 1877 P. Gulf 3/3 M M & Co.
15 Barala, 1899, P Gulf, 10/3, M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Jersey Moor 2731 Japan N.F. N Y Kaisha.
A Jerseymoor 2731 Japan N.F. N Y Kaisha.
B Muristan 1877 Japan 3/3 M M & Co
B Lahor 3143 China, N.F. M M and Co.
D & E Bolmen, 2139 Genoa 27/2 Graham Trading Co Ltd.
F Rajpur, 3150, N F N F. T M and Co.
K Ahmedi, 1331, P. Gulf, N.F., S Hassum and Co.
L/M Khosrou 2492, NF. NF, T Morrison Co.
N Sumatra Maru, 4272 Karachi. 5/3 O S Kaisha.
N Singapore Maru, Kobe, 2/3 N Y Kaisha.
†This steamer is shifted to No. F Princes Dock.
P Gogra, 3151, N F, N F, M M and Co.
P Ormara, 2978 N F, N F, M M and Co.

## EXPORTS.

March 1.

S S Castalia for Marseilles:—38 bales wool Shamjimal; 25 cwt deer horns G Suchidina; 2000 cwt linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co; 2000 cwt castorseed Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Castalia for Glasgow:—40 tons bauxite The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

S S Castalia for Contreul:—2 bales woollen carpets Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—13 bales wool Shamjimal; 1000 tons manganese ore Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 20 bales wool M Nissim; 517 cwt dill seed C Jivanlal and Co; 4160 cwt myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co; 1000 cwt myrabollams H Megjee.

S S City of Agra for New York:—1 bale woollen carpets Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 1000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros.

S S Bolmen for Gothenburg:—110 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co. Ltd.

S S City of Paris for Marseilles:—4000 cwt castorseed Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Rajputana for London:—1 bale woollen carpets Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd.

S S Newtonash for Antwerp:—100 bales cotton fly C Piraj and Co; 46 bales wool Shamjimal; 50 bales hemp G Purnarao; 285 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Newtonash for Havre:—62 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

S S Essex for Copenhagen:—26 cwt cardamoms R S Tata and Co.

S S Essex for Antwerp:—30 bales cotton fly K Visram and Co.

S S Shahristan for Dunkirk:—495 bales cotton Volkart Bros.; 880 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 220 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 330 bales cotton E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 220 bales cotton Union Cotton Co.; 220 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd; 55 bales cotton Vardhman Bros Ltd; 550 bales cotton A Khimji and Co.

S S Shahristan for Barcelona:—100 bales cotton L Dreyfus and Co; 50 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton S Shamji and Co; 100 bales cotton The Patel Cotton Co Ltd.

S S Kondekerk for Antwerp:—5000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros.

S S Kondekerk for Rotterdam:—44 bales goat hair H M Edwards and Co; 500 cwt buffalo pickers L Ebramji; 675 cwt yellow millet L Ebramji.

S S Kondekerk for Gothenburg:—10 cwt cardamoms N C Bhesania and Co.

S S Kondekerk for Hamburg:—110 bales cotton C V Jagjiwan and Co; 1000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros; 12998 cwt groundnuts Ralli Bros.

S S Ischia for Genoa:—220 bales cotton N Rajaram and Co; 55 bales cotton C V Jagjiwan and Co; 220 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

S S Rawalpindi for London:—5 bales sheep skins G H Bandally; 17 bales cowhides G H Bandally; 1 bale lamb skins and woollen carpets Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 200 bales hemp F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S S Egremont for New York:—50 bales cotton waste V N Joshi; 4000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros.

S S Delta for Hongkong:—37 cwt jardaloo N C Bhesania and Co. 9 cwt cocodemer N C Bhesania and Co; 1/4 cwt gum arabic A Abdulla and Sons.

S S Delta for Shanghai:—5 bundles fox skins K B H Kaimbakh and Sons; 100 bundles cotton Amersey Damodar; 2 bundles skins K B H Karimbakh and Sons; 500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Jerseymoor for Osaka:—2060 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd

S S Jerseymoor for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Jerseymoor for Yokkaichi:—1000 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd; 200 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Singapore Maru for Nagasaki:—300 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Singapore Maru for Yokohama:—300 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Singapore Maru for Osaka:—400 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Singapore Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Muristan for Kobe:—65 bales cotton H Rambhagat and Co.

S S Sumatra Maru for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton K Visram and Co.

## IMPORTS.

March 1.

S S Hamburg Maru from Nagoya, Agents O S Kaisha—From Nagoya:—380 cases beer; 82 cases glassware; 321 cases porcelain; 10 bales grey dull.

From Osaka:—665 bales grey cotton yarn and white yarn; 253 cases grey cotton yarn and white yarn; 27 cases red shirting; 30 cases enamelledware; 50 cases grey cotton dull; 109 bales grey cotton dull; 181 bales grey cotton shirting; 25 bales grey cotton sheeting; 127 cases porcelain; 37 cases glass bangles; 305 cases glassware; 29 cases hosiery under shirts; 15 cases cotton cloth; 680 pieces timber logs; 39 bundles straw boards; 10 cases umbrella sticks.

From Singapore:—1377 pieces planks; 151 slabs tin; 1577 bundles rattans; 47 bundles gum benjamin; 20 cases gum benjamin; 19 cases rubber goods; 101 bags storani seed; 483 bags betelnuts; 20 bags nut megs; 15 d/bags nut megs; 20 d/bags sticklace; 17 bags sticklace; 875 bags sago flour; 65 tanks lubricating oil.

From Kobe:—126 cases empty match boxes; 110 cases celluloid baggles; 70 cases cotton hosiery; 72 cases glassware; 140 cases camphor; 45 cases umbrella ribs; 36 cases enamelledware; 20 cases cotton shirting; 30 bales cotton shirting; 250 bales grey cotton sheeting; 50 bales cotton yarn; 50 bales matting; 30 bales mats; 10 bales glue; 30 cases umbrellaware; 24 cases cotton goods; 95 casks coal tar; 150 packages wood; 45 bags storani seed; 11 cases bamboo ware; 1500 pieces aspen timber; 15 bags rice; 16 cases celluloid dolls; 19 cases cotton hosiery shirts; 10 cases camphor powder; 5 cases silk yarn; 10 cases celluloid toys; 4 drums camphor oil; 6 cases rubber toys; 17 cases cotton under shirts; 155 pieces timber logs; 20 cases needles; 14 cases buttons; 5 cases wooden sticks; 5 cases cycle fittings.

From Yokkaichi:—45 cases E'ware; 10 cases enamelledware.

From Hongkong:—60 cases cotton socks; 100 cases salmon; 100 cases provision; 150 packages fire cracker; 227 bags sugareandy; 80 bundles lumber; 13 rolls roofing; 18 rolls matting.

From Colombo:—1300 bags areca nuts; 135 bundles empty gunnies; 50 bundles mattress fibre; 35 bags tea; 10 cases tea; 100 n/chests tea.

From Batavia:—12 packages java tea.
From Moji:—45 cases glassware.
From Tacoma/Kobe:—1217 pieces timber.

S S Sirdhana from London, Agents M M and Co—From London:—632 drums paint; 3724 kegs paint; 17 cases paint; 21 cases crown corks; 13 cases sugar; 100 cases jams and biscuits; 20 cases corn flour; 65 cases wines; 27 cases invalid food; 17 cases hams and becon; 174 cases vinger and O'stores; 38 cases toilet soap; 200 cases medicine; 85 cases gin; 27 cases tinned sausages; 15 cases provision; 106 cases colours; 50 cases stout; 23 cases tinned fish; 65 cases boot polish; 60 cases gin honges; 34 cases fire clay blocks; 42 cases accumulators; 14 cases lamp and lamp ware; 35 cases scott's emulsion; 15 cases plaster of paris; 106 cases olive oil and castor oil; 26 cases syrup; 25 cases cyder; 21 cases glassware; 26 cases vibrona; 32 cases medicinal cream; 20 cases hair oil; 405 cases dried milk; 25 cases port wine; 69 cases envelops and paper; 19 bales envelops and paper; 75 bales secondhand clothing; 40 cases gripe water; 454 cases beer; 51 bales old newspapers; 23 cases photo material; 11 cases herrings; 720 loose empty acid jars; 100 kegs litharge; 126 kegs asbestoo composition; 1 case lubricating oil; 1 case candles; 28 cases salt; 126 cases tobacco and cigarettes; 116 drums paint oil; 200 drums oil varnish; 122 cases oil varnish; 30 cases boot polish; 23 packages lubricating oil; 100 barrels asphalt; 320 drums sanitary fluid; 160 drums disinfectant fluid; 40 kegs red lead; 150 bundles yellow metal sheets; 15 drums chemicals; 40 drums varnish; 500 drums sulphate of ammonia; 34 drums linseed oil; 75 bundles spring; 16 cases electric material; 11 cases cycles and parts; 12 cases paper pads; 20 cases photo plates and paper; 53 bundles bolts and nuts; 94 cases safety cartridges; 17 cases cable; 12 drums cable; 124 bags gum; 27 casks gum in bottles; 34 bundles shooks; 52 cases cocoa, chocolate, biscuits and confectionery; 17 cases ink; 40 drums composition for buttons; 10 cases bone acid; 15 casks steel files; 7 casks ivory; 10 cases canvas.

From Antwerp:—13 cases playing cards; 45 cases paper; 149 cases wire nails; 50 cases nails; 10 cases cotton tissues; 240 casks china clay; 123 pieces zinc slabs; 390 nos. bars; 880 bundles bars; 67 crates marble flooring tiles; 1250 bundles steel sheets; 55 bags steel rivets; 259 loose steel tees; 285 loose e i pipes; 16 cases harmless drugs.

From Middlesbrugh:—2497 plates hard spelter; 625 bundles galvd sheets; 12 bags steel keys; 536 pieces steel plates; 17 bundles steel plates; 59 cases envelops and paper; 12 pieces steel joists.

From Havre/London:—14 cases brass nails; 20 cases champagne; 7 cases essences; 5 cases perfumery; 2 cases fruits; 2 cases hardware.

From Port Said:—24 cases sweets; 6 cases papers; 1 case cigarettes.

From Amsterdam/London:—21 cases cheese.

S S Cowrie from Balik Papan Agents Grahams Trading Co Ltd—From Balik Papan:—241 tanks lubricating oil; 6614 tons liquid fuel; 726 tons matchware.

S S Jalveeia from Rangoon, Agents The Scindia Steam N Co Ltd—From Rangoon:—92065 bags rice; 69 pieces block tin; 73 pieces teak sleepers; 12 bales cotton yarn; 6 bundles wooden boxes and furniture; 5 cases household effects.

S S Lieutenant de la Tour from Dunkirk, Agents Messageries Maritimes Co—From Dunkirk:—20 tons pig iron.

From Havre:—12 cases motor cars; 10 cases liquor benidicting.

La Pallice:—255 cases brandy.

S S Karoa from Durban Agents M M and Co.—From Durban:—2061 tons coal; 15 boxes gold; 71 boxes gold coins; 46 bars silver.

From Zanzibar:—2 cases silver coins; 7 cases ivory; 19 bags betelnuts; 1090 bales or bundles cloves.

From Kilindine:—12 bundles hides; 4 cases ghee; 2663 bales cotton.

From Dar-es-Salam:—162 bales cotton; 18 pieces ivory.

# SIR HARI SINGH'S ACCESSION.

## INFLUENCE OF "OLD WORLD SACRED RITES"

JAMMU, Feb. 28.

The series of brilliant Indian ceremonies ended here with a State Banquet, nautches and fireworks. Next week the European programme of festivities begins. The Governor of the Punjab and the Commander-in-Chief are expected among the guests.

At the State Banquet Sir Hari Singh, replying to congratulatory speeches made by the Maharajas of Patiala, Alwar and Kapurthala and the Nawab of Palanpur said he hoped that the happy gathering would help to bring them closer together in these stirring times, not only in their own interests but in the interests of the great Empire. The solemn performance of the old world sacred rites had made him realise more than ever before the grave responsibilities which had devolved upon him.—A. P.

# SIR B. THOMSON'S APPEAL.

## WOMAN TELLS HYDE PARK STORY.

## CONVICTION UPHELD.

The conviction of Sir Basil Thomson, ex-Assistant Commissioner of Scotland Yard, for an offence against public decency, at night, in Hyde Park, on December 12, was upheld in mail week on appeal at the London Sessions. His appeal was dismissed, with costs, by a majority of the justices, presided over by Sir Robert Wallace, K.C.

The magistrates were absent for 25 minutes. On their return the Chairman said: "The majority of the Court sitting here are of opinion that this appeal must be dismissed. I think I had better say nothing more."

There was an early sensation in the proceedings when Thelma de Lava, the woman in the case, was called upon to give evidence.

On January 5, Sir Basil was fined £5 by Mr. Cancellor, the Marlborough-street magistrate, the woman at a previous hearing having been fined a nominal sum for the same offence, after she had pleaded guilty.

WOMAN'S STORY.

Thelma de Lava, quite a girl, with fair hair, was rather poorly dressed in a blue grey coat and blue hat, with blue and white ribbons, which fell over her shoulders.

She said she was sitting in the Park on the night in question, when a man who had passed her once or twice asked her if she was waiting for anybody, and she said "Yes." She asked him if he would like to go for a walk with her.

Counsel: Did you say anything about the purpose?—Yes.

The girl then told the Court what she said in reply to him, and added that she suggested he should give her five shillings for some chocolates. He gave her 5s., and they sat on chairs under the trees. Witness then described what she said took place.

Counsel: Did he at any time kiss you?—Yes, he put his arms round me.

The witness added that almost immediately afterwards two constables arrived, and she was arrested.

Sir Henry Curtis-Bennett, K.C. (for Sir Basil), first asked in cross-examination: When were you asked to come here?—Last night (Thursday).

Who asked you?—Two women police officers.

Where did they come to ask you?—In the park about half-past six.

What did they tell you?—They said they wanted me to go to the inspector to make a statement. I asked what kind of a statement, and the reply was: "Oh, nothing much, just something simple." I then went to Hyde Park Police Station and was asked to say what happened on December 12.

Did they tell you you had to come and give evidence about it?—Not until afterwards.

Did you want to come and give evidence?—No, I did not.

It was rather difficult for you not to after the police officers had told you to, wasn't it?—Of course it was. I would not have dared to say no.

Can you tell us whom you were with last night? I don't want to mention his name.

Will you write it down privately?—No, I can't.

Do you mean that you do not know it?—No; I know it, but he would be cross.

Officers in uniform in Hyde Park sometimes don't take any notice of you?—Well, they have chatted there.

Both the officers added the woman, came up behind very suddenly, and she was taken straight away to the station. Constable Laurie said: "I am surprised at you, Thelma!" when he came up, and then she recognised him.

FINE PAID BY PHOTOGRAPHER.

You were fined at Marlborough-street?—Yes.

Who paid the fine?—A photographer. Somebody said if I liked to get my photograph taken I could get out.

That is what I wanted to get at. Who told you that?—I am not sure who it was.

Were you in a cell?—Yes.

Then it was a police-officer?—Yes, it was someone in uniform.

You saw P.-C. Lawrie in the back room before you were taken into court?—Yes.

Were you alone with him?—Yes, and we chatted.

What did he tell you you must do?

The woman hesitated and then replied: He said, 'Say you want the case finished and they will deal with it."

Did he say that then they would fine you and you would not be remanded—He said, "I expect they will fine you and you can go." He said, "They can't fine you more than £5 or £8."

You pleaded guilty and were fined 40s.?—Yes.

This concluded the case in support of the conviction and Sir Henry Curtis-Bennett addressed the Court.

He said that if this woman's evidence had been before the magistrate at Marlborough-street it would have made a great difference.

EX-HOME SECRETARY'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Edward Shortt, K.V., an ex-Home Secretary, bore tribute to Sir Basil as being "a thoroughly moral, decent-minded man."

Sir Basil then gave evidence. He furnished details of his public career, and said that in writing for the Press his attention had been directed to criminal cases in Hyde Park and the West End, and he had contemplated writing a bok on the relations between the police and the public. He was also going to write in regard to what was happening in the parks.

After repeating evidence he gave at the police court, Sir Basil emphatically denied there was any truth in the allegation that he behaved in any improper way on the night in question.

In opening the case earlier in the day on behalf of the police, Mr. Percival Clarke said there was little or nothing to differentiate this case from many others of a similar nature, except the social position of the appellant.

"I need not stress," counsel concluded, "the seriousness of the matter, which is now before this Court. The issues indeed are very serious to the appellant, but the issues if they could be made more serious have been made more serious by the attitude he takes up.

"This, he says, is not a mistake on the part of the police: it is a conspiracy into which all those brought before you must have entered because they are committing wilful perjury. No question of mistake, but they have invented this story.

"So I say that if the matter was not serious enough before it is serious, now because the police are on trial just as much as the appellant is."

Evidence in support of the police story was then taken, similar to that given before the magistrate, the witnesses including P. C. Lawrie, Sergeant Reid and Sub-Divisional Inspector Duncan.

Remove that Mask of Care.

Have you ever suddenly caught an unexpected glimpse of your face in a shop window or mirror? If so, you have no doubt noticed that it looks different from what you thought it did. It looks worried and dejected as if it had a mask of care.

Your health is wrong—that is what's the matter. Impurities are clogging your digestive system; your liver and kidneys are not working properly, and as a result you feel dejected and depressed. Your body needs more of the six vital salts of Nature than it is getting from your food—it needs that little daily dose of Kruschen Salts.

Get a bottle of Kruschen to-day. It will restore your liver and kidneys to healthy activity, cleanse your blood and start you on a new life of healthy vitality and care-free happiness.

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GOOD HEALTH FOR AN ANNA A WEEK.
Obtainable from all chemists, stores and bazaars.

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LIGHT-BROWN
COD LIVER OIL

For more than a century COD LIVER OIL has been known as a most valuable remedy for DISEASES of the THROAT AND CHEST CHRONIC COUGHS and COLDS, INFANTILE AND
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It is now recognised that this is due to the superabundance of VITAMINS contained in PURE NATURAL OIL—DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL has for upwards of 70 years been highly recommended by the leading Medical Authorities because of the care taken in its preparation which without destruction of the VITAMINS renders it the PUREST—MOST PALATABLE—MOST EASILY DIGESTED and MOST SPEEDILY EFFICACIOUS in all ILLNESSES AND
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Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.
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has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.*
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# GAEKWAR'S INTEREST IN HIS NATIVE VILLAGE.

BARODA, Feb. 28.

The Maharaja Gaekwar paid for the first time some time ago during last fifty years a visit to his native place in the company of a few selected members of his family. His Highness also left Baroda a few days ago by a special train for a second visit to Kaulana.

His Highness is inviting the entire population to his birth-place to a grand dinner and he will also distribute during this visit gifts of clothes to all needy persons of the village. It is understood that His Highness has sanctioned about Rs. 12,000 for this purpose.

From Kaulana His Highness returns to Baroda to celebrate his sixty-third birth-day, which comes off on the 5th March.

# BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

## BOMBAY MARKET.

### COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

March 1.

A further drop of 14 to 18 points in old crop and 17 to 13 points in new crop in New York futures has been reported today. The market declined on further long liquidation. Livrpool has been reported 7 to 2 points lower.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 27th ultimo as follows:—

"Poor demand. Large stocks in the South. Promising planting outlook likely to result in lower levels. Old crop speculative short interest small. Smaller likelihood of acreage reduction. Spot pressure."

Report of Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. agents Messrs. M. & B. Stern:—

Crop accounts still continue favourable and the outlook for the New Crop so far is good. The "takings" and "demand" if anything is rather less.

Actual Cotton:—If the parity of Broach comes narrower to Liverpool futures, we suggest to our mill friends to resell their purchases of Actual Broach and import American Cotton instead. This can be imported at from Rs. 365 per candy upwards according to quality, C. I. F. Bombay Harbour. The cotton is of good staple from 1 1/16 inch to 1 1/8 inch in length. Samples may be seen at this Office upon application by intending buyers.

Owing to continued decline in America the Marwari bazar opened this morning about Rs. 2 lower with Broach April/May at Rs. 354 and fluctuating within a rupee and a half closed at the same rate. Commission Houses and Exporters were buyers, Shroffs were moderate sellers. Broach July/August opened at Rs. 350 and closed steady at Rs. 352 on buying by Japanese Houses, Commission Houses being sellers. At Sewri the bazar opened at Rs. 353 for April/May and going down to Rs. 352 on bazar operators selling closed steady at Rs. 354. Commission Houses were buyers of Oomras.

Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 327 and declined to Rs. 325 on selling by Offices, but again recovered to Rs. 327 on Shroffs buying and closed at Rs. 326/4. Whilst Oomra May opened at Rs. 324 and eased to Rs. 321 on selling by Commission Houses, and closed steady at Rs. 323 on Shroffs buying. F G Bengal March and May were nominally quoted Rs. 265 and Rs. 269 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet on Saturday last and the demand was restricted to high class qualities only.

To-day 200 bales Oomras and 1,000 bales Bengals are tendered against March Contracts.

### COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

6 P.M.

Bombay, March 1.

Fully Good Broach April/May 354
Fully Good Broach July/August 352
Fully Good Bengal March 261
Fully Good Bengal May 268
Fine Oomra March 326
Fine Oomra May 322

### SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 1.

| | Super-fine. | Fine. | Good | Good. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M G Bengal | 294 | 284 | 272 | 262 |
| M G S Punjab | 290 | 280 | 268 | 258 |
| M G Oomra No. 3 | 344 | 334 | 319 | |
| M G Central Provinces No. 1 | 379 | 369 | 354 | |
| M G Central Provinces No. 2 | 367 | 357 | 342 | |
| M G Broach No. 2 | 380 | 375 | 360 | |
| M G Khandesh | 325 | 315 | 300 | |
| M G Mathia | — | 290 | 280 | 270 |

### EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, March 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach April/May | 354 |
| Fully Good Broach July/August | 352 |
| Fully Good Bengal March | 265 |
| Fully Good Bengal May | 269 |
| Fine Oomra March | 326 |
| Fine Oomra May | 323 |

### READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 1.

| | Ready. New. | March. |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine M G | 300 | ..... |
| Bengal Fine M G | 280 | ..... |
| Bengal F G M G | 270 | 260 |
| Sind-Punjab Fine M G | 282 | ..... |
| Sind-Punjab F G M G | 270 | ..... |
| Punjab-Americans M G | 370/90 | ..... |
| Warora-Hinga Fine M G | 360/60 | ..... |
| Nagpur Fine M G | 360/60 | ..... |
| Yeotmal Fine M G | 350/60 | ..... |
| Pulgaon Fine M G | 350/60 | ..... |
| Ary Fine M G | 335/40 | ..... |
| Amraoti Fine M G | 315/30 | ..... |
| Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G | 310/30 | 350 |
| Hulkapur Fine M G | 300/10 | ..... |
| Kandesh Fine M G | 300/10 | ..... |
| Khandesh F G M G | ..... | ..... |
| Broach Fine M G | 380 | ..... |
| Broach Fully Good M G | 365 | ..... |
| Muthia Fine M G | 285 | ..... |
| Muthia F G M G | 275 | ..... |
| Dharwar S G | ..... | ..... |
| Coompta M G | 330/35 | ..... |
| Westerns M G | 290/300 | ..... |
| Westerns H G | ..... | ..... |
| Miraj M G | 310/75 | ..... |
| Cambodia M G | ..... | ..... |

### NORDEN & CO'S CABLE.

Bombay, March 1.

Messrs. Ratilal & Co. have received yesterday the following cable from Messrs. A. Norden & Co., of New York:—

"Poor spot demand; large stocks South. Promising planting outlook likely result lower levels old crops. Speculative short interest small."

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 1.

The following were the closing quotations at the share market to-day.—

Government Securities:—3 1/2 per cent. Government Paper Rs. 71/3, 5 per cent. loan 1945/55 101/5. 5 1/2 per cent. war Bonds 1928 105/7, 6 per cent. bonds 1926 100/8, do 1930 104/6.

Cottons.—Dunbar 162, Kesoram 4/2

Jutes:—Alliance 445; Anglo-India 352; Barnagore 139; Clive 30; Clive pref. 101; Dalhousie 319; Empire 47/12; Fort William 251; Fort Gloster 720; Hooghly ord. 61; Howrah 33-12; Kamarhatty 472; Kankinarrah 392; Kelvin 745; Kinnison 870; Lawrence 545; Lansdowne 214/8; National 22/10; Northbrook 45/4; Orient 158/8; Presidency 6/8; Reliance 53/4; Standard 547.

Coals:—Bengal 190; Burrakur 20/4; Raneegunge 30/4; Sendra 14/8; Talcher 4/16. —A. P.

## BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

### EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

| In full-pressed Bales | Since 1st September 27-2-26 | This year | Last year |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandesh .. .. | 1,877 | 2,59,545 | 1,94,292 |
| Central India .. | 1,736 | 2,84,982 | 1,88,506 |
| Barsi and Nagar .. | 1,381 | 1,56 614 | 1,36,467 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 329 | 56,727 | 69,736 |
| Berar .. .. | 3,039 | 3,59 005 | 4,04,247 |
| Central Provinces .. | 814 | 1,83,363 | 2,01,178 |
| Total Oomras .. | 9,167 | 13,00,236 | 11,94,426 |
| Dholera .. .. | 929 | 1,42,526 | 82,423 |
| N.W. Provinces .. | 98 | 1,23,638 | 1,20,967 |
| Rajputana .. .. | 373 | 71.679 | 36,139 |
| Sind-Punjab .. | 2.317 | 1 86,343 | 2,82.746 |
| Broach .. .. | 6,411 | 1.75.312 | 24,292 |
| Coompta & Dharwar | 217 | 16,038 | 16,483 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 272 | 10,321 | 17,285 |
| Coconada .. .. .. | | 1,471 | 918 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia .. .. | | 6,513 | 8,233 |
| Persian .. .. .. | | 2,167 | 1.436 |
| American .. .. .. | | 200 | 9,048 |
| Egyptian and African .. .. | 198 | 34,754 | 25,598 |
| Comilla, Burma & other sorts .. .. | | 439 | 3,485 |
| Total .. | 19,982 | 20,72,637 | 18,26,636 |

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

| In full-pressed Bales | 1st Sept. to 25th Feb. 27-2-26 | This year | Last year |
|---|---|---|---|
| Europe .. .. | 3,346 | 2,86,221 | 2,52,900 |
| Japan & China .. | 3,550 | 9,52,603 | 8,50,373 |
| Coast Ports .. .. | | 13,962 | 8,402 |
| Up country by Rail. .. | | 48,273 | 8,060 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan .. .. | | 1,05,983 | 99,259 |
| Total .. .. | 6,896 | 14,07,042 | 12,18,994 |

### LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Feb 27.

Total in Sight 14,104,000 bales.
Egyptian Visible Supply 407,000 bales.
East Indian Visible Supply 213,000 bales.
American Visible Supply 4,946,000 bales.
Other Visible Supply 369,000 bales.
Total Sales 36,000 bales.
East Indian Sales 1,400 bales.
East Indian Stock 23,000 bales.
East Indian Forwarded 2,900 bales.
East Indian Actual Export 500 bales.
East Indian Imports 16,000 bales.
American Afloat 99,000 bales.
East Indian Afloat 25,000 bales.
Total Afloat 207,000 bales.
Taking of the words Spinners of American Cotton 272,000 bales.

### LINSEED.

London, Feb. 27.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags—
Feb/March sellers 17 1/8
April/May sellers 216 3/4
Tone:—Quiet.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net—
March/April offered 30
May/August offered 30.

### METAL REPORT.

London, Feb. 27.

Tin Block 5291 1/2.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, March 1.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 71/6
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 88/8
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 97/4
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97/5
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101/4
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55 Rs. 100/15
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926, Rs. 100/8
6 per cent Bond (Tax Free) due 1927. Rs. 101/8
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104/8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931. Rs 104/14.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932. Rs. 105/7
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935, Rs. 109.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 102/14.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974. Rs. 76.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/12.
Tone of market:—Steady owing budget announcement.

### RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March 1.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 27th February, 1926.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 19,982 bales. |
| Wheat | 7,648 cwts. |
| Linseed | 4,968 cwts. |
| Rape, etc. | 2,549 cwts. |
| Gingellyseed | 1,624 cwts. |
| Poppyseed | Nil. |
| Groundnuts | 4,515 cwts. |
| Castorseed | 3,950 cwts. |
| Rice | 43,934 cwts. |
| Myrabollams | 10,451 cwts. |
| Cottonseed | 14,667 cwts. |
| Mowrasced | Nil. |
| Gram | 1,895 cwts. |
| Jowar | 2,393 cwts. |
| Masur | Nil. |
| Barley | Nil. |
| Bajri | 3,861 cwts. |
| Coal | 1,034 tons. |

## NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co., Frere Road, Fort).

MAY

1st March, 1926

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 18.70 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 18.60 |
| Difference | —10 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 18.38 |
| Difference | —32 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET,

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay).

MAY.

1st March, 1926.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 9.55 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 9.45 |
| Difference | —.10 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 9.39 |
| Difference | —.16 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Khandi Closing Rate. | Rs. 354-0-0 |
| Sewri Closed | Rs. 353-8-0 |

## MONEY MARKET.

### EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 1.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 3/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/8.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/8
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 375
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 1945
Bank's buying D D Frcs 1939

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 125.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 121.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158½.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 202

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 1/4.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 273

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.86 1/16
London—Paris Frcs 132.45
London—Switzerland Frcs 25.25.
London—Brussels Frcs 107.90
London—Rome Liras 121.60
London—Berlin Marks 20.40.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady.

### BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 1.

Market Rates:—
Bank Telegraphic 1/6 1/8
Bank Demand 1/6 5/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s 1/6 13/32
Fcs. Demand
American Dollars 273
Hongkong Dollars 158½
Shanghai 202
Japan 124½
Singapore 156½
Market steady.

### EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Feb. 27.

Stockholm 1812
Oslo 2242
Amsterdam 1213
Switzerland 2527
Belgium 10698
Athens 34150

New York, Feb. 27.

Demand Bills 48562

London, Feb. 27.

Exchange on London in Paris 13325
Exchange on London in Germany 2041 3/8
Exchange on London in Italy 12104

### DISCOUNTS.

London, Feb. 27.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 1/8
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4

### LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March 1.

3 Months 4 1/8 per cent.
6 Months 4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 5 1/2 per cent.
Money 1 Month 5 1/4 per cent.
Money 3 Months 5 1/4 per cent.
Money 6 Months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money market:—Firm.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 6 per cent.

### BULLION

Bombay, March 1.

Sovereigns Ready 13/5/0.
Sovereigns Forward 13/4/6
National Bank Bar Gold 21/8/0.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/4/6
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/4/3
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/4/9
Bar silver ready Rs. 68/14/0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 68/14/6
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 68/14/0

London, Feb. 28.

Bar gold ready, s. 84/11 1/2.
Silver ready d. 30/9.
Silver forward d. 30/9.

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady. India bought to cover sales. Market has a more steady appearance. China was a less keen seller.

## LEAGUE AND DOMINIONS.

### GRANT OF NON-PERMANENT SEAT.

LONDON, March 1.

"The Morning Post" learns that certain Dominions have expressed their opposition to the plan for enlarging the permanent membership of the League Council beyond the admission of Germany.

The paper adds that there is a move in favour of granting a non-permanent seat for the Dominions which will be rotated every year. It is pointed out in this connection that Britain and her Dominions contribute a quarter of the League's Budget.—Reuter.

## AUSTRALIAN INTERESTS.

### NOT TO BE LEFT TO BRITISH STATESMEN.

LONDON, March 1.

Sydney.—Mr. Bruce in a speech at Braidwood announced that he would personally attend the Imperial Conference and said that Australia wanted to have the right to influence Imperial discussions.

He had great regard for many British statesmen but he absolutely refused to leave the Australian interests in the hands of any British statesmen or a body of statesmen.—Reuter.

## ETHICS OF ZOROASTER.

### PROF. A. V. W, JACKSON'S LECTURE.

Prof. A. V. W. Jackson of the Columbia University of New York delivered a scholarly lecture on the "Message of Zoroaster" yesterday at the Cama Institute, Mr. Muncherji Kharegat presiding. It was the first of a series of three lectures and was largely attended mostly by Parsis and a small number of men of other faiths.

Prof. Jackson is a profound scholar of Zoroastrian religion and literature of about 40 years' standing and the author of a learned biography of Zoroaster. He could not resist the temptation of dwelling at the outset on some points of philological, geographical and historical interest connected with the name and history of Zoroaster and the date of his birth.

MESSENGER OF GOD.

Coming to the subject of his discourse, he said that Zoroaster was one of the greatest prophets of the world conveying to men the message of God. Zoroaster, he declared, has spoken, in a most vivid manner, the great struggle in this world between the forces of good and evil, of light and darkness. But, while man is destined to participate in this struggle, he has been vouchsafed by the prophet the glorious privilege of ranging himself by his own free will—the badge of man's freedom—with the forces of light and good, with the archangels of God, so that the struggle might ultimately end in the triumph of good over evil. Zoroastrianism, said the speaker, has therefore fixed upon each individual the great responsibility of strengthening, at every moment in his life, the forces of good, not merely by pure deeds, but also by pure words, nay, of the purest thought. This, according to the speaker, was the foundation of the sublime ethics of Zoroaster.

TO-DAY'S LECTURE.

At the close of the lecture Dr. Jivanji Modi thanked the speaker for his life-long labours in the cause of Zoroastrian religion and literature. He also announced that, according to the changed programme, to-day's lecture would be on "Zoroastrianism and its Influence on the World's Monotheism."

## AFTERMATH OF MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

### ALLEGED DEFAMATION BY CANDIDATE.

The aftermath of the last Municipal Election is ending in law suits in both civil and criminal courts, one such being heard by the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Monday, when an information was lodged by Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, on behalf of his client, Mr. Shivdas Chapsy, a candidate from B Ward. The accused in the case was Lalji Hirji Shah and the allegations against him were that during the election campaign and propaganda work speeches were made and printed matters distributed among the voters. The accused, it was stated, took up a hostile attitude against the Nationalist Party and with a view to discredit the members and lower their reputation in the eyes of the public a number of handbills in Gujarati wtre distributed wherein extremely defamatory allegations and insinuations were made.

The symbol of the accused was a cat and referring to the Nationalist Party in one of the handbills the accused appealed to the voters of B Ward that if they were tired of Mandvi rats who were sucking their blood and torturing the people of Mandvi they had better give their votes to the candidate who was destroying them (the rats).

In another handbill it was stated, the accused had described the members of the Nationalist Party as hypocrites and tricky.

His Worship ordered summons to be issued.

## ELECTION PETITIONS

Petitions were presented yesterday before the Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, Bombay, on behalf of Mr. Jamshedji Hormusji Toot and Haji Ahmed Haji Alimahomed questioning the validity of elections of certain candidates in the Fort (A) and Mandvi (B) Wards respectively.

## WASTE OF MONEY.

### LORD LEE OPPOSED TO INDIAN NAVY.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, March 1.

The London correspondent of "the Englishman" states Lord Lee who is at present visiting Malaya has cabled his views to London on the new Indian naval policy. He says he deplores the "naval aberration" of Indians who while they have great military qualities, do not possess naval experience or tradition and are incapable of maintaining a squadron which could hold its own in any attack by a maritime power. The decision, therefore, he says, was based purely on political and sentimental considerations and will lead only to a waste of money and the weakening of imperial defence as a whole.

## INDIAN SHIPPING.

### MR. NAROTTAM DECLINES NOMINATION.

DELHI, March 1.

It was reported here that Mr. Narottam Morarjee had been invited by the Government of India to proceed to Geneva next summer as the employers' delegate to the Eighth International Labour Conference.

Interviewed by a press representative Mr. Narottam Morarjee on his return from Jammu confirmed the report but added that he was writing to the Government conveying his inability to accept nomination to a conference which was to discuss mere simplification of the inspection of emigrants on board a ship, a subject which, "is in no way concerned with the furtherance of the interests of the Indian national shipping which will really come up for discussion before the 9th Labour Conference to be held immediately after the Eighth Conference".—A. P.

## "WHO IS MOST POPULAR?"

### "ENGLISHMAN'S" PRIZE SCHEME.

CALCUTTA, March 1.

With a view to finding out who are the most popular and energetic people in India, the "Englishman" has organised a popularity voting campaign offering Rs. 40,000 in prizes which include seven motor cars and other valuable gifts such as motor cycles, typewriters, gramophones, watches, etc. Any person residing within circulation territory of the "Englishman" can share in the competition. Votes will be counted and the candidate having the greatest number of votes will be awarded the first prize.—A. P.

## FOR CROSBY HALL.

### A CONCERT IN BOMBAY.

In common with University Women the world over; The Bombay Presidency Women Graduates' Union and the Bombay branch of the Association of British University Women in India are anxious to help in the completion of Crosby Hall and to this end they have organized under the patronage of Lady Wilson a concert to be held to-morrow at 8 p.m. in the Queen Mary School, Girgaum. An excellent programme of songs, dances and instrumental music, solo and trio, has been arranged including items by Miss Nanoroji, Miss Rahanna Tyabji, Miss Gedge and others. Crosby Hall, it will be remembered, is the old City Hall at one time occupied by Sir Thomas Moore which has been transferred and is being rebuilt in Chelsea under the auspices of the International Federation of University Women as an International Club House and Hall of Residence for women of all nations who are doing post-graduate work in London. Money for the scheme is being collected all over the world and already sums have been received from America, Canada, New Zealand and Czechoslovakia, while in London itself two sales of work were organised last year at which the costumes of the various stall-holders indicated the International character of the scheme. Finnish, Danish, Indian, Swedish as well as French, American, British and Colonial women helped. In England a fund to raise £1000 for the Indian section has been started and it is to help this fund that the concert is being organized and it deserves the support of all those who have at heart the welfare of our Indian women graduates who go to study in London for there in Crosby Hall they will find not only a pleasant University Club but also a safe place of residence under good management and in very congenial surroundings.

Tickets: Rs. 3, 2 and 1 may be had from:—

Mrs. Mckenzie, Wilson College.
Miss Tata, The High Court.
Miss Bahadurji, The Alexandra School, Fort, and
Miss Banaji, The New Parsee Girls' High School, and
At the door.

## BOYCOTT OF ITALIAN GOODS.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Vienna.—Speeches urging the boycott of the Italian goods and the tourist traffic to Italy were made at a demonstration at Rathaus organised by the league named after the Tyrolese patriot, Andreas Hofer. Attempts to hold demonstrations outside Parliament and the Chancellor's residence were prevented by the police.—Reuter.

The Working Committee of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee has appointed Sardar Harbans Singh Sistani and Sardar Mangal Singh as election committee with power to co-opt two other members in order to make all necessary arrangements for holding the new general elections of the S. G. P. C. at an early date.

## BOMBAY RACES

### SPRING MEETING 2ND DAY.

HORSES LEFT-IN.

First race starts at 2 p.m. on Wednesday next:—

THE CHEVELEY HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile. Time 5-30 p.m.

The Count 9-0, French Briar 8-5, Trajanus 8-3, Portsoy 8-3, Katerfelto 8-2, Wasp 7-9, Brasidas 7-8, Stone Marten 7-7, Starboard 7-4, Miss Evans 6-12.

THE CARNARVON PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles. Time 5-0 p.m.

Crab Apple 9-4, Candle Hill 9-4, Tycho 9-0, Rakings 8-12, Jansan 8-9, Jovial 8-1, Radha Piari 8-1, Fun of the Fayre 7-9, Dickybird 7-9, Lucky Man 7-3, Love Glass 7-3, Cronan 6-7.

The two top weights not having accepted, weights have been raised 7 lbs.

THE FERMOY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. Time 6-0 p.m.

Quitch 9-4, Lady Theo 9-0, Bright Bird II 8-13, Kaledin 8-9, Bell's Life 8-7, The Fliver 8-2, Footpedal 8-2, Cailis 8-1, Arrowy 7-12, Mist 7-9, Motu Proprio 7-9, Barbary 7-8, Belle Syme 7-5, Prose and Verse 7-2.

THE FALMOUTH HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile. Time 3-30 p.m.

Motu Proprio 9-7, Shingled 8-11, Riverine 8-9, Lucky Man 8-9, Cylvern 8-6, Vainqueur 8-5, Adour (late Accepted) 7-12, Tres Fecile 7-11, Pin Money 7-7, Ulster Lad 7-7, Zara 6-12.

THE MUMBRA PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles. Time 4-30 p.m.

Khundil 9-7, Rarity 8-10, Mayiah 8-8, Hazal 8-4, Vazirulmulk 8-3, Attab 7-12, Apollo 7-9, Zoolfakar 7-5, Tiger King 7-4, Sannayet 7-1, Amanra 6-12.

THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile (Round Course). Time 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong 8-10, Kurdistan 8-6, Battar 7-7, Amar 7-7, Milloo 8-6, Kumineruzzaman 7-7, Durban 7-7, Tiffah 7-7, Riyad 7-11, Shamakarma (late Abdul Karim) 7-11, Promise 8-3, Rose Royal 8-4, Mameluke (late Miracle) 9-3, Charing Cross 8-4, Nathim Pasha 8-3, Benares 7-11.

THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile (Round Course).—Time 4-0 p.m.

Cash 7-11, Salonic 8-4, Punch Bowl 9-7, Mooltan 8-4, Frontier Force 8-10, Mansoor Beg 8-11, Red Flag 8-4, Amalfi 8-4, Kowkab 9-7, Sabah 8-3, Mahfouz 9-3, Sultan Beg 8-3, Cicero 7-11, Riman 9-0, Strange Spring (late Wardulmulk) 7-12.

THE KURLA PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs. Time 2-0 p.m.

Jazil 8-4, Monsoon 8-4, Harry Johnson 8-4, Denmark 9-3, Rose 8-13, Hoojaz 8-4, Cheerie 8-9, Nuvara Eliya 8-4, My Moon 8-10, Sabiq 8-4, British India 9-1, Riyala 8-5, Gold Cup 8-4, Moonif 8-4, Linden 8-4, Favil 8-11, Rasool 8-9, Francis II 8-4, Amood 9-3, Toofan 9-3, Shylock 8-4, Hopeful 9-1, Budder 9-1, Variety 8-4, Suba-ul-Khair 9-3, Vedas 8-4, Selman 8-4, Sanatogen 8-9.

THE KURLA PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs. Time 2-30 p.m.

Shanghai 8-0, Ya Kasieb 8-5, The Eagle 8-0, Wahab 9-3, Kalipha 8-11, Kadda 8-13, Durban 8-0, Lanka 8-0, Make Sure 8-6, Nadim 8-7, Simmah 8-13, Sajee 8-0, Esser 8-11, Traitee 8-11, Jehangir 8-7, Little John 8-4, Dana 8-0, Fakir Forad 8-4, Zoba 8-0, Cheer Up 8-11, Nainaya 8-11, France 8-0, Fizz 8-0, Najran 8-4, Elmo 8-4, Mohni Hill 8-11, Goorjee 9-3, Copper King 8-4.

THE KURLA PLATE. Division III.—Distance 6 furlongs. Time 3-0 p.m.

One Pie 8-4, Safeer 8-11, Hilaluzzaman 8-4, Sarfil 9-1, Ferozshah 9-3, Muscat 8-11, Nushat Beg 9-3, Nathim Pasha 8-9, Kashmir 8-4, Fatha 8-9, Bon Voyage 9-3, Ayalan 8-10, Sam's Dream 8-4, Azedin 8-11, Andhra Valley 9-3, Shunkar 8-4, Jai Mangal 8-11, Kafkas 8-4, Taimurlung 8-11, Red Lips 9-1, Strang Spring (late Wardulmulk) 8-4, Nizamuddin 9-3, Faleh Khan 8-9, Zaglool 9-1, Murti 8-4, Hawas 8-4, Vari 8-4, Stamboul 8-4.

## HIGH-WAY ROBBERY ON QUEEN'S ROAD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A friend informed me that on 24th ultimo, as he was going out for an early morning walk he was waylaid by three robbers on Queen's Road, between Church Gate and Marine Lines stations, who showed him a knife and robbed him of all he had that is Rs. 1/8 in cash, a pair of spectacles, and a shwal he was wearing round his neck.

Here is an opportunity for our smart police to catch hold of this gang.—Yours, etc.

"A MORNING WALKER."

## BALOON PILOT BURNT TO DEATH.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Paris.—Early this morning spectators at Rambervillers in Vesges watching the approach of a ballon was horrified to see the gas-bag explode and fall ablaze and the pilot burnt to death. The explosion is attributed to the guide-rope coming into contact with a high tension cable and causing a short circuit.—Reutre.

LAST SATURDAY
But for the Unremunerative Ranks of Motuproprio, Riverine and Grand Excel
TURF-EXPERT'S CARDS WITH
Safree, Ravi, Brilliant Lady, Penetrate and Prose and Verse would have given
ENORMOUS PROFIT.
Tomorrow's Single Horse Card will Compensate you.
D. B. TARAPOREVALA & SONS,
190, Hornby Road, Fort.

# "TAXING JUSTICE."

# OPPOSITION TO COURT FEES ACT.

## THE BURDENS OF THE POOR.

## STAMP ACT AMENDMENT BILL BECOMES LAW.

The net result of yesterday's discussion in the Council was that one Taxation Bill was adopted and the other is on the anvil. The Stamp Act Amendment Bill was to be extended only for one year, and it was not to be made a permanent measure.

There was a great deal of controversy round the measure for the increase of Court Fees, and the opposition was universal. Even the Sind Moslems thought there was no harm in opposing it, and some of the non-Brahmins also followed suit. In the case of the first measure, it was these two parties who made it possible for the Government to force it on the country, people like Mr. Kambli and others openly going into the Government lobby. The object of the second Bill was to increase the revenue of the Government, and all the opposition centred round one point, namely, that it was not proper to make justice costlier than it was now. The discussion in the earlier part of the meeting was rather dull, but in the latter half there was a great deal of heat introduced, specially when Mr. Nariman made a very spirited attack on the Government extravagance and incidentally on the representative of the European community, Mr. J. Addyman, who sometimes thinks it convenient to pose as a "friend of Indians."

### GOVERNMENT'S EXTRAVAGANCE.

Mr. Nariman's opposition to the Bill was based on the ground that while Government were extravagant, where their own needs were concerned, they were threatening the transferred departments with diverse penalties, in case no new taxation was given to Government. Mr. Nariman highly paid officers had yet shown no Government House alone a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs was going to be spent this year, and highly paid officers has yet shown no anxiety to make any cut in their salaries. He, therefore, thought that any cut in what it is now fashionable to call the "nation-building" departments was unfair. In doing so he paid off old scores against Mr. Addyman for which the President had to take him to task. The President's lecture on the uses of moderate language notwithstanding, Mr. Nariman pressed home his attack and left the occupants of the Government benches sprawling on the ground.

Mr. Bhopatker said his party would refuse to assist in the imposition of any fresh taxation, since his Party's assistance was freely given to Government in the case of the Totalisator Bill, while its efforts for enhancing that taxation were nullified by Government obduracy. Tax vice and luxury if you tax at all, and not the bare necessaries of life which were already pressing down the poor agriculturist, he said.

Mr. Lalji Naranji also made a clever speech and said it was possible to rush through the Council taxation Bills because of the existing dissensions, otherwise if non-officials were solid it would not have been possible for Government to do so.

### A SIGNIFICANT HINT.

The Financial Secretary, Mr. Wiles, threw a gentle hint to the Sind Mahomedans that they should agree to refer the Bill to a Select Committee. This hint was, of course, called for by Mr. Noor Mahomed's sudden opposition to the Government's measure. This rather sudden activity on the part of Mr. Noor Mahomed, who had imposed a vow of silence on himself all these days, was rather curious, but it appears that the Sind Moslems have agreed to support the Government in putting through only two money bills, namely, the Stamp Act and the one for the purpose of imposing a new tax on all transfers of property in the Island of Bombay.

Mr. Wiles' significant hint that the details or questions of compromise could be discussed in the Select Committee was obviously in reference to that great resolution of the Moslem party from Sind. It is rather difficult to see how the Government can hope to put the measure through, since the opposition is almost universal, and unless new tactics are brought into operation, or new inducements held out, the rejection of the Bill is a certainty.

### VOLLEYS OF QUESTIONS.

In the morning the Home Member was subjected to a cross-fire of questions from Mr. G. I. Patel over his two questions The one referred to railway thefts in Ahmedabad and Mr. Patel's contention was that the Police Superintendent's report was side-tracked in favour of that of Mr. Guider, Superintendent of the Watch and Ward. But Mr. Patel could get very little change from the Home Member whose silence is generally more eloquent than his explanation. The next question which brought out a volley of supplementary questions was the one about the death of a daughter of a Government official at Viramgaon, and Mr. Patel's contention was that she was killed by an enemy of that officer and that it was not a misadventure. Mr. Rieu's answer was that the girl in her dying statement said that her clothes were set on fire by some evil spirit, etc., and he did not think her dying deposition was a matter of public importance to be placed on the Council table. Thus the matter went on until Mr. Rieu sat exhausted in his profound silence.

### PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

The Bombay Legislative Council resumed its sitting on Monday, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

After the question hour the Stamp Act Amendment Bill was again considered and Mr. G. B. Pradhan moved an amendment that the Bill be sent to the Select Committee for report. He said there were many things in the Bill which could be only discussed in a Select Committee.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani seconding said all important contentious Bills were usually sent to the Select Committee for report, and he asked that this Bill also might be treated similarly.

After Sir H. S. Lawrence had replied the amendment was carried to division and there it was declared lost only 26 voting for and 49 against. The Bill was then read a second time.

Mr. A. N. Surve then moved that the Act be extended by one year. Mr. B. G Pahalajani wanted it to be extended to two years, while the Government's proposal was for its permanent extension. Sir Henry appeared to be agreeable to Mr. Surve's amendment and ultimately, in view of the expression of opinion of the members, he agreed to extend it only for one year. So amended the Bill was read a third time.

The Finance Member then introduced the Bill further to amend the Court Fees Act, 1870. He said the object of the Bill was to enhance Court Fees in certain cases for the purpose of increasing the revenue of Government.

The incidence of the taxation proposed will fall both on the people of the mofussil and the people of the City of Bombay, more especially on the former in the form of institution fees, more especially on the latter in the form of probate duty. The present scale of duties was laid down more than half a century ago. During that time money has fallen in value and the cost of services rendered by Government has increased greatly. It is high time, he said, that some adjustment was made. "In this respect Bombay lags behind other provinces of India which after following the excellent lead given by us in 1922 have in most cases made the enhancement permanent."

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan said the Court fees fell more heavily on the poor man than on the rich, and will press very heavily, on the poor agriculturists.

### TAXING JUSTICE.

Mr. H. B. Shivadasani was surprised that the taxing of justice was so very much favoured by Government, although the administration of justice brought Government a net revenue of Rs. 22 lakhs, for while the expenditure was only 74 lakhs the income was 96 lakhs, and in the case of a Corporation a dividend of 12 to 15 per cent. it was enough to pay a dividend of 12 to 15 per cent. Formerly there was a deficit of eight lakhs, but now there was a surplus of 22 lakhs. He deprecated the idea of justice being made a source of revenue. In the High Court on the original side the fees were only nominal, and in fact it was cheaper to bring a suit in the High Court than a Civil Court in the mofussil.

Mr. J. R. Abercrombie opposed the Bill.

Mr. P. E Percival said it was not a fact that no fees were charged in the High Court. The main complaint against the Bill was that it affected the mofussil more than Bombay, but he assured the Council that Government had very fairly divided the charges on the commercial and other communities.

At this stage the Council adjourned for lunch.

### FUNDAMENTAL OF DEMOCRACY.

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye resuming the discussion said they had spoken of democracy, but the first fundamental of democracy was that the people should have the full responsibility for spending money raised from them. If that were the case, they would vote for any amount of money, but this particular amount was being raised for the purpose of sinking it in the Back Bay. He would agree to any socialistic proposal if it were for the benefit of the country. It was no use speaking of the probate duties in Bombay being lower than in Bengal, for those duties fell on particular classes—those who made wills—and not all. He opposed the Bill.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said, one member had said that the opposition from his side was due to the approaching elections. To that his own reply would be that those members who sought admission into the House by the backdoor of nomination or side-door of special electorate had no business to talk of general elections. The member representing the European Community (Mr. Addyman) had made that statement. Non-officials had made their protests but they had fallen on deaf ears. But there was another member of the same community who belonged to the better class of Europeans, Mr. Abercombie, and he had opposed the Bill.

### A POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. Addyman rose to a point of order and asked whether it was in order to say this.

The President said, no offensive remarks ought to be made and it was clearly offensive to make distinctions between two members.

Mr. Nariman said he had merely said that Mr. Abercombie was more sympathetic.

The President said Mr. Nariman was a pastmaster in making public speeches, and he must restrict himself to parliamentary expressions.

Mr. Nariman said he would then withdraw it.

The President said Mr. Nariman did not require any lessons from any one in the art of public speaking, and he would ask him not to make offensive remarks against any member as they were barred by the Standing Orders. The remarks made by Mr. Nariman were particularly offensive and he would ask him to withdraw them.

### CUT DOWN EXPENDITURE

Mr. Nariman withdrew the words and said Mr. Abercombie had rightly said in opposing that all the avenues of retrenchment had not been explored. On the Government House establishment alone they were spending Rs. 10 lakhs yearly. Apart from the Military Secretary's salary etc., they had expenditure on the purchase of furniture, carpets and pictures. If Government were really serious, they could then cut down certain items without affecting the efficiency of the Government. Was it proper for a Government which was on the verge of bankruptcy to spend these large sums on Government House as if it was the establishment of a Turkish Pasha.

The President quoting the words of Sir Erskine May said extravagance of language defeated its own purpose and was not helpful for canvassing votes.

Mr. Nariman said so far as Government benches were concerned it was useless to canvas for their votes, and he would not try to do so. He asked the Council carefully to listen to the words of Dr. Paranjpye who was a responsible member, and as far as his side was concerned it would not add a single pie to the already heavy taxation which was overburdening the Indian agriculturist. The Presidency had already to make up the large loss of several crores on the Back Bay Scheme.

### NO HOPE OF MESTON REVISION.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar said the non-official side would only agree to any fresh taxation if every support was made to retrench the expenditure. If they looked to the history of jurisprudence of the civilised world they would find that its whole object was to make the administration of justice cheap. But the Bill before the Council did not do that, for in the mofussil a person had to spend 30 to 40 rupees to recover a sum of Rs. 100. To tax the Presidency more now was to give up every hope, he said, of a revision of the Meston Settlement from the Government of India and the Swaraj Party would oppose all new taxation for when the Totalisator Bill was before the Council they had not only supported Government, but had suggested an increase in the taxation, but Government had turned a deaf ear. His party had no objection to taxing vice and luxuries, but not the bare necessaries of life of the poor people.

### DIGNITY OF GOVERNOR.

Mr. A. Montgomerie supporting said as far as his department was concerned it was impossible to retrench a single pice. The members had made no suggestions for retrenchment, except in the Government House expenditure. But, then was it not necessary to maintain the dignity of the Governor?

Messrs. Adwani, Dadabhai Desai, Noor Mahomed, Lalji Naranji, Wiles and others also spoke.

The Council then adjourned till 2 p.m. to-day.

## VISAPUR HORROR.

### DECCAN CONVICT GANG TO BE ABOLISHED.

In reply to Mr. S. K. Bole, who asked Government whether they proposed to abolish the Deccan Convict Gang, Visapur, and whether they intended to appoint a B. M. S. Officer as Superintendent of this gang when the strength of this gang was reduced, the Hon. Mr. Rieu has stated in the Local Council that it is proposed to reduce and ultimately to abolish the gang and that the question of appointment of a superintendent will be considered when it arises.

### BOMBAY PROHIBITION BILL.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan asked: Will the Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Excise be pleased to state:—

(a) Whether he is aware that previous sanction under Section 80 (C) of the Government of India Act has not been granted to the Bombay Prohibition Bill proposed to be introduced in the Legislative Council by Mr. R. G. Pradhan, M.L.C.?

(b) Whether his advice was asked for on the question as to whether previous sanction to the introduction of the Bill should be granted or not?

(c) If no regular or formal advice was asked for, whether he was in any way and to any extent consulted on the question?

(d) If so, what advice he gave or what views he expressed?

The Hon. Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi replied: (a) and (b) Yes

(c) Does not arise.

(d) It is contrary to constitutional practice to disclose the advice given by a Minister to His Excellency the Governor.

The discretion in this particular case vested solely in His Excellency under Section 80 (C) of the Government of India Act, and had nothing to do with the administration of the Excise Department.

### BOMBAY COTTON CESS.

In reply to a question put by Mr. G. I. Patel, in the Local Council, Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatallah stated that the total net amount realized from the Cotton Import Duty was Rs. 32,87,109-8-5 for the calendar year 1924 and Rs. 31,67,183-1-9 during the period January to September 1925.

## WESTERN INDIA TENNIS.

### THE FINAL DAY.

#### HADI'S GREAT RECOVERY.

Monday saw the end of the Western India Tournament, two final matches being decided. The Men's Singles between Hadi and Rangarao was a great tussle and provided a sensation. Rangarao, playing an excellent placing game, took the first set comfortably. When he was ahead at 5—3 and was leading 40 love on his service, it seemed that everything was over bar the shouting. But missing a smash he conceded the game to Hadi who never looked back again. Drawing level at 5 all he took the next two games and the set. At this stage Hadi was playing brilliant tennis, his swift darts to the net disconcerting his opponent who frequently hit wide. The pace had told upon the old war horse and in the deciding set he could only take one game.

### THE COVELLS WIN EASILY.

The Mixed Doubles Final between Mr. and Mrs. Covell and Lahey-Bean and Mrs. Jones was disappointing. Lahey-Bean was right off his game and did not display any of the brilliance which had carried him through the semi-final. Mrs. Jones played a plucky game, but was up against a good couple. Of the winners, Mrs. Covell was mainly responsible for such an easy victory. No fault could be found in her repertoire of strokes and certainly there is no player in Bombay more cool-headed than she. She took both sets losing only one game in each. In the unavoidable absence of Lady Wilson, Mrs. Clayton distributed the prizes.

### RESULTS

MEN'S SINGLES—FINAL.

Hadi beat Rangarao, 2—6, 7—5, 6—1.

MIXED DOUBLES—FINAL.

Mr. and Mrs. Covell beat Lahey-Bean and Mrs. Jones, 6—1, 6—1.

### PRIZE WINNERS.

MEN'S SINGLES.

Winner—S. M. Hadi. Runner-up—U. Rangarao.

LADIES' SINGLES.

Winner—Mrs. Covell. Runner-up—Mrs. Clayton.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

Winners—Mahomed Husein and Kamruddin. Runners-up—Hiranandani and Bhojwani.

LADIES' DOUBLES.

Winners—Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Cooper. Runners-up—Mrs. Cunningham and Mrs. Bamford.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Winners—Mr. and Mrs. Covell. Runners-up—Mr. Lahey-Bean and Mrs. Jones.

## HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

### AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

#### B. B. R. A. AND B. B. & C. I. (WIN.)

Two more matches in the preliminary rounds were decided yesterday on the Gymkhana ground the B. B. R. A. and B. B. and C. I. Railway Loco winning. In the opening match the Mahar Young Men were faster than the Railwaymen and did more attacking; the score at half-time being 1—1. Sequeira opened the score for the Railway while Siriskar equalized a few minutes later. The B. B. asserted their superiority in the second half and added four more goals, Wells and D'Souza sharing them equally.

B. B. & C. I. LOCO:—Britto; La-Touche and H. Fox; Reuben, Sequeira and Coates; D'Souza, Kane, Wells, Francis and Moore.

MAHAR YOUNG MEN:—Bhimsen; Govind and Ranganatham; Sidu, Gangaram and Fernandes; Ramji, V. Siriskar, S. Siriskar, Luximan and D. Govind.

REFEREES.—Messrs. Moloney and Leese.

### TIMES OF INDIA BEATEN.

In the second match the "Times of India" were eliminated by the B. B. R. A. after a close game. An even first half produced a goal for the Gunners, scored by Long. The B. B. R. A. attack improved vastly in the following moiety and they had the better of the exchanges. Lind say added another goal before full-time.

B. B. R. A.:—Hale; C. Kelly and Thomas; Banks, V. Kelly and Spilling; D'Gorne, Sneddon, Lindsay, Long and H. Kelly.

"TIMES of INDIA":—D'Cruz; Wouters and Edwards; Blake, Dudley and Lynn; Powell, Carey, Pereira, Bhattachar Jee and Shirodkar.

REFEREES.—Messrs. James and Nagporewalla.

## PROTEST AGAINST CANTON COMMISSIONER'S ORDER.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Hongkong.—The great procession of Red sympathisers to protest against the Customs Commissioner's closing the Port of Canton passed off without any incident. Although the members of the Canton Government, leaders of the anti-Imperialist boycott and various Chinese official and mercantile bodies have denounced the Commissioner's action, the public generally is pleased. All is quiet and the trade is being resumed.

The Red Strike Committee at Canton has already organised the Kungyee Chinese Hospital on Soviet lines and is now insisting that foreign hospitals adopt similar methods, with the result that the French Hospital has already closed.—Reuter.

## CENTRAL BANK

### SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT INSTALLATION

### TRIBUTE TO MR. POCHKHANWALLA'S GENIUS.

The opening ceremony of the Safe Deposit Vault installed by the Central Bank of India was performed yesterday evening by the Governor of Bombay. There was a large and distinguished gathering of ladies and gentlemen present.

### MR. POCHKHANAWALLA'S GENIUS.

The Hon. Mr. Sethna, the Chairman of the Bank having welcomed the Governor proceeded with his address. He spoke briefly on the financial stability of the Bank and how it had been able to face the malicious attacks of its enemies. Their success, he said, was due mainly to the efforts and genius of Mr. Pochkhanawalla, the Managing Director of the Bank, who a quarter of a century back began his career as a clerk on Rs. 20 per month. Fortunately for him he came under the notice of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta under whose Chairmanship the Central Bank of India was started in the year 1911.

The Bank had to face many difficulties. There was a terrible financial crisis within two years of its existence. However, the Bank pulled through that crisis and had been triumphant on many other trying occasions. Its success could be gauged from the fact that it holds a prominent position amongst the 26 Joint Stock Banks in British India which have a paid-up capital of five lacs and over.

The Bank rendered a great service to its constituents and to the public by encouraging them to be thrifty. The Home Savings Department enabled the depositors to collect their savings bit by bit. There was also a special department for lady customers who are attended to by lady assistants. The Safe Deposit Vault is an useful installation made by the Bank. There are five thousand steel lockers which can be rented from Rs. 20 to Rs. 200 per annum. This Vault is the best and largest of its kind in India and every possible facility will be given to the clients.

### GOVERNOR'S CONGRATULATIONS.

Then in declaring the new Vault open, His Excellency sincerely congratulated all those who had taken part in the establishment and development of the Bank on the very rapid progress which they have made in the fifteen years which have elapsed since the Central Bank of India was registered, and particularly Mr. Pochkhanawalla, "whose own career has been almost meteoric in its rise, and is only surpassed perhaps by the remarkable success which has attended his efforts in bringing the Central Bank of India to its present leading position among the Joint Stock Banks of India."

After saying that one of the most important needs of the Indian country-side was a well-developed and organized banking system, Sir Leslie remarked that he was one of those who joined in indiscriminate abuse which was only too common of the village bania as merely a rapacious and blood-sucking money-lender. "I recognise," he said, "that the village bania plays, and has played for centuries, a very important part in village economy, and, as there are black sheep in every flock, there may, no doubt, be some village banias who pursue their calling in a hard-hearted manner. On the whole, however, I believe that they form a very useful section of the community, and that it is on the foundation of their activities that the extension of a regular banking system to the smaller towns and villages may in the long run prove most likely to succeed."

### ATTACKS DEPRECATED.

Sir Leslie strongly deprecated the attempts which had been made by organized attacks to wreck the Central Bank. He was glad to learn that the Bank so successfully weathered the storm last year, and he trusted it would continue to be able to meet, with equal confidence, any similar attacks in the future. The foundation of all banking was credit, and credit could only be based on the confidence and trust of the public. This again was a matter of experience, and experience must stand the test of time. Indigenous banking was still in its infancy in India, but if a Bank was conducted on sound lines in this country, as in any other country, it would steadily gain the confidence of the public and would progress as rapidly as the Central Bank had done.

His Excellency then referred to the importance of the provision of safe deposit vaults in large banks and finally declared the new vault open.

## "DAN" DISCHARGED.

### PROSECUTION WITHDRAWS CASE.

The case in which Mr. D. S. D. Andrade alias 'Dan' was charged by the French Bank in respect of stealing certain Bank books which had aroused considerable public interest, came to a sudden and dramatic end on Monday when an application was made by the prosecution to withdraw the case. It was stated by the prosecution that "Dan" had afforded complete and satisfactory explanation to the police in regard to the allegations against him and the matter was left in the hands of the Magistrate.

Mr. H. B. Spencer, who appeared for the prosecution, stated to the Court that when "Dan" approached the Commissioner of Police to have the case withdrawn, he expressed his unwillingness to do so, but agreed to leave the matter in the hands of His Worship.

Mr. Lucas, Solicitor, on behalf of the Bank said the accused had given complete and satisfactory explanation to the Bank which had no wish to proceed with the charge. The Bank therefore would like the charge withdrawn.

The prosecution did not lead evidence and His Worship ordered the accused to be discharged.

## BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

### ENGAGEMENTS

#### TO-DAY.

Prof. Jackson's lecture on Persia's poetry, Cama Institute, Hornby Road, 5-45 p.m., Mr. S. E. Warden, presiding.

Public lecture by Dr. A. Abdul Reheman on "One Country, One Thought, One Mind" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) Mr. B. G. Horniman presiding.

Chanda Ramji Girl School, prize distribution C. Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, 5-45 p.m. Lady Wilson to give away prizes.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd March.

Public lecture by Miss M. Catherine Davis of the League of Mercy on "The Need of Social Purity Work in Bombay" at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Sandhurst Road, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas presiding.

THURSDAY, 4th March.

Governor's informal visit to Beggars' Relief Camp Rowli Hill, Sion Fort, 5-30 p.m.

### SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Capt. W. E. Gladstone Solomon, Principal, Sir J. J. School of Arts, will deliver a public lecture on "Mural Painting" to-day (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m. Mr. M. R. Jayakar will preside.

### UPANISHAD CLASS.

Swami Yatiswarananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will be held a public class in English on the Upanishads at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi at 7-30 a.m. to-morrow (Wednesday).

### HELPLESS BEGGARS' RELIEF CAMP

The Governor of Bombay will visit the Bombay Helpless Beggars' Relief Camp at Rowli Hill, Sion, on the 4th instant at 5-30 p.m. Members of the Committee are invited to be present at the Camp 15 minutes before the appointed time.

### BOMBAY TEACHERS' UNION.

At a meeting of the Bombay Teachers' Union to be held in the Secondary Training College Hall, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.), Two demonstration lessons by the direct method will be given—one in Sanskrit by Mr. Bakil and the other in English by Mr Sathe. Teachers are invited to attend.

### CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statements shows the total mortality from 8 a.m. of 28th February to 8 a.m. of 1st March.

Smallpox 5 attacks and 2 deaths; Cholera nil; Plague nil; Influenza nil. Total mortality this day last year 91; total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 84.

### THE PUPPETS.

The musical show Puppets of 1926 is to open for a short season at the Excelsior Theatre next Thursday. The personnel of the Company remain the same as when they were here last November, but there is improvement in the shows and the neat and novel programme has made Puppets a big success in Calcutta and the upper India. The Bombay theatregoers will see a big difference in Puppets from what they saw of this show last season.

### COUNCIL BYE-ELECTION.

A meeting of the Voters of Matunga will be held to-night (Tuesday) at Matunga (G. I. P.) at Mr. Lakhamsi Napoo's Bungalow at 9 p.m. when Mr. Pothan Joseph, Mr. Baloobhai T. Desai, and other speakers will address the meeting on the ensuing bye-election for a seat in the Legislative Council. Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside.

### PROF. JACKSON'S LECTURE.

To-day (Tuesday) at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.), Prof. A. V. Williams Jackson of the Columbia University, New York, will, under the auspices of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, deliver a lecture at the Institute Premises, Sukhadwalla Buildings, Revelin Street, off Hornby Road, on "The Poetry of Persia from Zoroaster's Time to Firdousi." Mr. Sorabji Edalji Warden will preside.

### SHRI SHIVAJ MAHARAJ ANNIVERSARY.

Under the auspices of Samarth Vyayam Mandir and Dadar Utsava Mandal, "The anniversary of Shri Shivaj Maharaj" will be celebrated to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. near the new Dadar overbridge. There will be a display of the various feats (in Lathi and Farigadka etc.) of the Dal of the Mandir under the presidentship of Dr. Rath.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O mail steamer "Razmak" with the mails from London of 18th ultimo left Aden at 7 p.m. on the 28th idem. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday the 5th instant.

The P and O mail steamer "Ranchi" with mails from London of 25th ultimo left Marseills at 4-30 a.m. on the 27th ultimo.

### HOTEL PROPRIETOR DISCHARGED.

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, discharged on Monday, Morarji Ramji, a Hotel proprietor, who was charged with indecent assault on a twelve year old girl. His Worship held that there was no satisfactory evidence and discharged the accused.

### BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

#### KHADI AND SWADESHI ARTICLES.

Samples and Catalogues of the Swadeshi Articles will be appreciated if sent to Sjt. Jamnadas C. Errunza, Secretary, Khadi and Swadeshi Sub-Committee, at the Congress House, Girgaum, Bombay, 4, as soon as possible and request the public at large to send all such informations which will help the cause.

#### CALL TO VOLUNTEERS.

Volunteers of all the National Volunteer Corps are requested to be present at the Polling Booth on Thursday the 4th instant and help the Congress candidate Sjt. Baloobhai T. Desai and see that he is returned with a great success.

#### APPEAL TO VOTERS.

All the Voters of the Legislative Council of the North of the City of Bombay, Non-Mahomedan Constituency are requested to see that they record their vote in favour of Sjt. Baloobhai T. Desai, the Congress candidate and thus prove loyal to the Congress.

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3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING (1916): A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Business-men. Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition), 1922, dealing with problems of organization and promotion of companies Systems in use in large business offices. Stock exchange practice. Labour efficiency and organization. Secretarial Work and Scientific advertising. Rs. 7-8.
5. C. D. A. SOLUTIONS. SUPPLEMENT, 1925, Rs. 1-8-0.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

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*Lengthy communications, except in very special circumstances, will not be accepted. Brevity is the strongest recommendation.*

*The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.*

*TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1926.*

## SPECIOUS OPTIMISM.

Sir Basil Blackett has presented a plausible budget recording a surplus of Rs. 3.05 crores, but it is really a feat of speculative accountancy on which we cannot congratulate the Finance Member. When the budget season arrives, the man-in-the-street is concerned to know if there is to be any increase in taxation. Judged by that shallow test, Sir Basil Blackett has produced a satisfactory budget. The cotton excise-duty is to go for ever and there is to be a remission in the Meston tribute for certain privileged provinces. But as Bombay is not one of them we cannot share the spirit of congratulation likely to be evoked elsewhere by the appearance of a surplus. The Finance Member speaks glibly of the benefits to be reaped by Bombay on account of the remission of the Cotton Excise and the consequent increase of our income. Bombay is the most grievously taxed province in the whole of India, but on account of the devolution rules we are not able to share the relief afforded by the allotment of Rs. 125 lakhs towards the reduction of the Meston exaction. Bengal is exempted by special favour, while Madras, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Burma are to benefit by the surrender of the Central Revenue. Regarding this anomaly Sir Basil Blackett remarks: "The tax-payers if not the Government of the Province of Bombay in particular and of other provinces, in a lesser degree, secure the benefit of the repeal of the Cotton Excise duty, the relief given in this budget being divided between the central tax-payer and the provincial governments". To Bombay the idea of increased revenue, albeit fictitious in a period of depression, affords no comfort even in the abstract. If income is increased, the tax on it is entirely appropriated by the Government of India, leaving no substance whatever to Bombay. Such is the Meston award. Sir Basil Blackett treats the surplus in a hopeful vein. He says, "We have come to the conclusion that there is no undue risk in treating the whole of our budget as a recurrent one". But the surplus bears an illusory complexion when we recall that the average rate of exchange in the past year was more than 1s. 6d. and the expectations of the market for 1926-27 are in the vicinity of 1s. 7d. There is thus a surreptitious increase in taxation to account for the surplus, and when Bombay is denied all relief in the spoils we are inclined to dismiss the budget as a thing of artificiality and fake-optimism.

Leaving the Bombay view-point apart, has the military expenditure been brought down to the limits of normal expediency? The Brussels conference stipulated that the outlay on defence should not exceed 20 per cent. of the national revenue. Efforts have been made by apologists in India to sum up the income of the Central Government, the provincial governments, the municipalities, and the taluq boards, and then present it as the aggregate of national revenue. The attempt is on the face of it absurd, since the Central Revenue represents the encroachment of income on the domain of subsidiary constituents. Judged by the Brussels standard, the expenditure of Rs. 56 crores on the Army is preposterous. More preposterous still would the ratio be if we take into account the liabilities of past outlay in the shape of public debt. The Incheape Committee put down the limits of military expenditure at Rs. 50 crores, but the estimates, 1926-27, of "established charges" alone amount to Rs. 54.2 crores. The sum includes certain stealthy elements and the Assembly will be well-advised if on the score of military extravagance, it opposes the passing of the budget. The dispute between India and the War Office continues. Speaking of the expenditure of 1925-26, Sir Basil Blackett says in enigmatic vein: "Scrutiny of the account for non-effective services between India and the War Office has led to a special credit for which no provision was made in the estimates of about 70 lakhs, representing a revision of the account with retrospective effect from 1919". More than a year ago, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas demanded a searching scrutiny into the disputed items and suggested the possibility of large recoupment from the War Office. Sir Basil's references to the War Office claims are particularly exasperating when we note his avoidance of the gratuitous writing off of nearly three crores, last year, on "Persian account".

One if the flaws of last year's budget was the under-estimating of revenue which enabled the Government to dispense with the loan of Rs. 12 crores they had contemplated. The wild nature of the estimate was condemned within four months of the financial statement. In the present budget the Finance Member draws upon Rs. 15 crores out of balances to make up his surplus. The Finance Member then proposes a loan of Rs. 22 crores to meet maturing bonds. That he has confined it to India is a matter of some relief, but we have a shrewd suspicion that income has again been underestimated. While the expenditure has slightly increased, the absence of the excise-duty has not caused any difficulty; in fact the surplus is there in spite of stationary taxation. It shows the subtility of "official finance" to combine larger expenditure with exemptions. The members of the Legislature ought to note the possibility of an All-India reduction in postal charges in spite of the professed loss of Rs. 10 lakhs in the working of the department. With the surplus of Rs. 3 crores in hand and the desirability of retrenchment in civil and military expenditure, the Assembly ought to fight for an All-India boon in the shape of the restoration of the poor man's postcard. Obsessed by the spirit of commercialism, Sir Basil Blackett dismissed reduction as out of the realm of "practical politics", but that cannot be permitted to be the last word on the subject. The budget surplus could be larger with economy, and an effort should be made for a measure of general amelioration. The allotment of Rs. 50 lakhs out of the surplus of Rs. 130 lakhs last year towards the creation of an Indian Archaeological Fund will meet with approval, provided it is not turned into a field for foreign excursionists. On the whole, the budget is a thing of specious accountancy, although it is supposed to show a surplus of Rs. 3 crores.

## A MEDIEVAL ARMOURY.

Mr. H. G. Wells once observed that we human beings are so constituted that "for fundamental beliefs we go outside the sphere of reason". The English novelist has a vision of humanity learning better in the years to come but for the present, at least, the governing classes in every country, when they interpret the doctrine of law and order according to their "fundamental belief" that it is *their* law and *their* order which must be silently obeyed by the multitude, certainly go "outside the sphere of reason" in explaining away their arbitrariness in erecting judicial make-believes in the shape of laws and regulations "to preserve the existence of the State". During the Assembly debate on the repeal of that most obnoxious of all weapons in the Government of India's armoury, Regulation III, arguments were advanced by upholders of "law and order" that even a *Swaraj* Government in India would have to continue to keep in stock some such arbitrary regulations to preserve the State from violent internal disorder. The example of the Irish Free State was quoted and it was jubilantly pointed out that the Government of the Irish Free State has been obliged to pass repressive laws like the Bengal Ordinance and Regulation III. Some of the speakers on the side of officialdom, and one official, himself an Irishmen, appeared to consider that the possession and putting into practice of repressive laws was a sign of political maturity. They expected that a self-governing India, conscious of her new responsibilities, would be the first to keep alive this exceptional legislation.

Indians would spurn the kind of Swaraj and regard with horror the type of political maturity, which cannot exist without the use of arbitrary curtailment of the elementary rights of freedom of movement and speech. The example of Free State Ireland has been wrongly quoted in the debate on the side of the apostles of tyranny, who pose as the protectors of law and order. The Irish Free State did pass a Public Safety Act in 1923, which enabled the executive to intern persons without trial, but only for a period of six months. The Act was continued for another year, but in 1925 the Free State Government felt that it would be more in consonance with republican ideals to bring in a Bill to deal with "Treasonable and Seditious Offences" so as to equip the State with permanent powers for *dealing judicially* with those whose activities would beset the State, with "dangers and disorders". It is remarkable that, even in regard to this Bill which only empowers the State to proceed against the alleged offenders immediately in an open Court of law, there was an outery when an attempt was made to define seditious intention, following closely the English interpretation of the term. The members of the Free State Parliament were opposed to the inclusion of so comprehensive a definition of that intention as to say that it meant "bringing into hatred or contempt or exciting disaffection against the Constitution", and the Minister of Justice had eventually to delete the section in the Bill dealing with sedition. The title of the Bill is now changed to the "Treasonable Offences Bill" and the Free State Government feels that the measure offers enough safeguards for the security of the State. In India officialdom is still labouring under the mediaeval delusion that a strong Government means a Government armed with extra-judicial powers for use against its opponents. The Assembly may have by a snatch vote declared for the continuance of Regulation III, but Indians of every shade of political opinion are united against it, and we hope Mr. Rangaswami Aiyengar, who is attempting to amend the law of sedition in this country by bringing in a separate Bill, will secure unanimous public support.

# ITALIAN SENATOR'S VIEWS ON ART & CULTURE.

## FAITH IN YOUTH OF NATIONS.

Conte di San Martino di Valiperga, Italian Senator, Director of the Art Commission and President of the Academy of Music, Rome, interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle" expressed his delight at the recent efforts in India towards the reconstruction of her arts and crafts. He was requested by the representative to offer to those who are in this country working towards their renewal the benefit of his long experience of problems of artistic education.

"I have been," the Conte observed, "connected directly or indirectly with these problems of art-education for the last thirty years or more and I shall willingly give you, in brief, the conclusions I derive from that experience. My first suggestion is that you must always work towards the highest artistic standards, the quality not the number is of importance. Secondly, you must have a back-ground of sound general knowledge and culture for the artists. They must have a broad outlook acquired as a result of the knowledge of history and traditions and past experience. They must be set in a wide horizon. I know of course that there have been what I would call 'technicians' who would like to confine them to narrower limits. But the restriction would be harmful for the growth of art." And, the third point he wished to suggest was that although it was essential that India should seek guidance and inspiration from the past for her present efforts in art she should not restrict the endeavour to mere mechanical reproductions of the past. She should add to her past vital elements from the present.

**Art-Crafts.**

"Are there in Italy any attempts at present existing for the resuscitation of the nation's art-crafts?" "It is a pity", the Conte observed, "that preoccupation with our rich heritage in the "high arts" should have, until recently, prevented us from paying adequate attention to the art-crafts. But interest in the subject has been increasing ever since the ethnological exhibition we organised some fourteen years ago."

"Do you think art is a means of national education? Do you believe that the provision of artistic and beautiful surroundings and atmosphere for children and older students is an indispensable educational necessity?"

"Of course, yes," he remarked, "how otherwise could one account for the perfect taste of those in old noble families who were practically illiterate, uncultured, uninformed and even stupid sometimes. They benefitted directly from their beautiful surroundings and artistic objects."

"What do you think of modern architecture in Italy?" "My belief is that the efforts in "modern art" have not been a great success. They are now beginning to re-examine the ancient standards. Sculpture is more distinct and strong and vital than architecture or even painting in Italy."

**Races and Football.**

The Conte suggested that Italy and India should cultivate mutual understanding and the friendship between the intellectuals of these two nations should find the links in reliable and fruitful information, information that would promote their common interests and the cultural advancement of the world. "Pick up your daily newspapers. What do you find there usually?" he asked, "Ten, twenty columns about races, football or tennis matches and similar matter."

"Pardon me", the representative intervened, "there are reasons."

"I know", the Conte hastened with a reply, "I am something of a journalist myself."

"The journal which I represent is," the representative proceeded, "if I might be allowed to point out, an exception, however. You would be glad to know that it has systematically assigned a good deal of space to art, it has taken up the work from the definitely educative point of view and is even at this moment conducting a very important battle for freedom in matters artistic, for the indisputable claims of Indian artists. And, as a concrete instance of its keen and catholic interest in art, I may mention that it was probably the only Indian newspaper which published an editorial appreciation about his scholarly achievements at the time of the death of the famous Italian archeologist Giacomo Boni."

"There, that is what I mean They ought to have helped you further with his complete biography and account of his work. The interest is there, I know. The proper information is lacking. And, when I return I shall endeavour to supply you the all necessary information."

**Almost Complete Absence.**

The Conte found almost a complete absence of Italian literature in the libraries he had the occasion to see in India. And, as a practical proposal he offered to recommend the Italian Government to provide the literature. Italian newspapers, journals reviews, books would be sent to the leading libraries. He was also considering the measures by which the Press could be regularly supplied with adequate and reliable information. His hope was, he said with conviction, "in the young men of the nations, the students." He wanted the young men and women and students and intellectuals to come together in personal contact. He would like, he concluded, to see a group of young students from India in a kind of Oriental Academy in Italy, say, at Rome where they could find themselves in live contact with the present and the past art and culture of Italy. India and Italy should cultivate understanding of their common needs and aspirations.

**"Too Late"**

"You have, I believe, a law prohibiting the export of art treasures?"

"Yes, but the law came, I am afraid, too late. We had formerly stray precautionary measures on the statute book. The law of primogeniture also helped us. But it was comparatively recently that we codified the scattered enactments. We have now a list, periodically revised, of objects of art and of the monuments artistic, historic importance on which the State has, as it were, the first lien. The owners of these art treasures have first to obtain the permission of the State before they could enter into any transaction for sale abroad. The art treasures in the churches and cathedrals, being the gifts to the community, are public property. And, the art treasures in private possessions are also not in the same class as other private property."

**Local Distinctions.**

"Just one point more, Conte. We have, you are probably aware, a certain diversity which contributes to our rich artistic heritage. Probably, you have also similar manifestations in the different provinces in Italy. What do you think is advisable? Do your long experience of and familiarity with problems of artistic education indicate that these local traits in art should be developed before any common national synthesis in art could be achieved?"

"Certainly, one in Tanjore or Madura should not be driven to imitate the methods of one in the Punjab, the artificiality would cease to be art. The distinction and character of the locality of the artist or craftsmen should not be suppressed. The common art, the national conceptions in art, must be built up on local units."

## THE TRAGEDY OF IT!

During the time one goes about looking for jobs from office to office, you must remember that he has nothing to live upon excepting hope, which is all shadow and no substance whatsoever. But when the miserable wretch returns home from his day's toil—he is not paid for it, though his feet get swollen almost—an angry Bhayya awaits him with the rent-bill and the landlord refuses to live upon his hope. That is where the real tragedy begins.

Yes, there are occasions when he can philosophise over the smoothness of a mirror-like bald head of a boss, who, without raising his head, dismisses him with a conventional phrase, but it is a sorry consolation to the prospect of having to go without your next meal—or no meal at all for the matter of that. All the while you shun your room—more the look of the tiger that guards the room,—all of which means that you have got to go without a supper or sleep. Such prospects bring untold miseries into the minds of young men.

Then again, even the possibility of friends assisting him at some time vanishes, since they begin to cast significant glances at each other. "As if he can't get a job!—he doesn't want it really."—they say among themselves. For, as a rule, the average individual measures the success of another by his earning capacity. Woe to the man who does not earn enough to feed his family and satisfy the ideas of others! And when, even the friends begin looking askance at him—the world, looks too small; and the unemployed feels he has nowhere to go.

The shame of it? By the time it is six months that he has been tramping through all the offices, he has gone beyond that region. The abuse and insults that he gets are sufficient sometimes to fill the pages of a small gem pocket diary. And if he has anything left, the hotel-keeper and the Bhayya give a finishing touch to it.

S. V. G.

## TRIFLES.

The members of the Taxation Committee took more than a year to hatch their report. They were fearful cynics when they decided to classify certain luxuries for taxation. So indomitable were they that they prescribed an impost on that notorious luxury—marriage!

* * *

I have known of countries where they levy taxes on those laggards of society, the bachelors. During the Kaiser's regime in Germany, it was the practice to allow Kaiser Wilhelm to be the god-father of the seventh son in every family. But in British India they want to penalise the formality known as marriage.

* * *

The bureaucrat has odd notions of luxury. When Sir Malcolm Hailey introduced the first of his diseased budgets, he dwelt lugubriously on the prospects of good monsoon. He wanted a heavy rainfall, and then immediately classed unbrellas among luxuries carrying a burden of 15 per cent!

* * *

The Anglo-Indian papers in Bengal—and in due chorus the "Bengalee"—are livid with rage against the motion of no-confidence against Kumar Shibkeshwar Ray, the pertinacious president of the Bengal Council. They hold that the demonstration showed India's unfitness for self-government!

* * *

It reminds me of a dear old uncle who visiting Bombay to spy out my nationalist proclivities and associations, lost his umbrella at Bori Bunder. He looked for it all over the place and disgustedly grunted: "And still you say we are fit for self-government."

* * *

"Want a situation as errand boy, do you? Well, can you tell me how far the moon is from the earth, eh?"

"Well, guv'nor, I don't know that," answered the boy, "but I reckon it ain't near enough to interfere with me running your errands."

He got the job.

WAYFARER.

# Notes of the Day.

**Adding to The Load!**

The Government of Bombay appear determined to make another addition to the load of taxation under which the poorer classes of this Presidency are groaning. They recognise that the Presidency pays 'per capita' much higher in taxation than any other part of India, and yet they have not the slightest hesitation in recommending for the favourable consideration of the Legislature a measure like the Court Fees Bill, whose operation will avowedly affect the poor people in the moffusil. The introduction of the measure led to spirited protests from the rural representatives in the Council yesterday and we are glad to find that a non-official European member also condemned it. We cannot possibly believe that the Government claim that they have in their new schedule of fees "very fairly devided the charges on the commercial and other communities" can prove to be true. Ultimately it is the poor who will have to pay the increased fees, and we hope the Bill will be thrown out even at the first reading.

**The Old Game.**

At the final public sitting of the Skeen Committee on Saturday last Mr. U. Tok, M. L. A., did valuable service to the cause nationalists in India have been labouring to advance, the cause of promoting the military education of Indians so that they may be able to defend their own country. The member for Burma in the Assembly said that he did not contribute to the theory of Burma for Burmans only and declared that in case an Indian Sandhurst was established, "Burmese would come forward and take their share exactly in the same manner as Indians did." This is an excellent rejoinder to the Separatists in Burma and Mr. U. Tok improved the case further by observing that the main reason for the paucity of Indians at present at Sandhurst was the Government policy of demilitarisation of Indians. In Burma also, "the Government", he said, "were at the old game again." Burmans were excluded from the Army, although there was a wide-spread desire on their part to join it. Both India and Burma will be grateful to the Burman member for this timely exposure of the old game.

**What They Say.**

Mr. Rahamin's lecture at the Students' Brotherhood on Sunday terminated with a naive confession. He admitted that he had said very little about Indian art and a good deal about what he called "the present situation." His loose statements about the pioneering work achieved by modern efforts in Indian art were varied with such interesting statements as the "commercial propaganda" he associated with Dr. Coomarswamy's activities, the heresy he found in Tagore's views and the un-Indian nature of the work he found in Calcutta, Lahore and Bombay. The work did not show that its "foundation was based on an understanding of the principle of Indian national art." There is not much harm done by these sweeping statements. But the exhortation to Indian artists would have been more convincing if he had not found himself in such complete agreement with the "authorities" at New Delhi. His employment by them and his exhortation for sacrifice by other Indian artists show the conflict between his precepts and practice. Mr. Rahamin claims to guide Indian artists as an artist. Why does he not, for a change, supplement the tone of his sermons on principles of Indian art by an ounce of their practical application, as illustrated in his own work? That is the only test for one who claims to be an artist. Why does he fight shy of the practical test?

**"It Shall Not be Bombay."**

Mr. Fyzee Rahamin has supplied the following instructive information about the activities of the New Capital Committee. He was told by the authorities at Delhi that they did not find anywhere in India Indian art or artists good enough for New Delhi. He acknowledged that, as a result of the propaganda in favour of the claims of Indian artists, they had postponed the work proposed to be entrusted to foreign talent. But they had also filled up with stone the wall space previously reserved for mural decorations. They could not entrust it to incompetent Indian artists. He was, he suggested, victimised by the prejudice against Bombay. Their attitude was emphatic. They said, "It shall not be Bombay". And, Mr. Rahamin was given the work on the distinct understanding that he renounced Bombay. Probably, this is the kind of sacrifice he wants other Indian artists to emulate! The conditions and period of his employment need investigation.

**Overdoing It.**

It is interesting to note that while we in India are struggling hard to compel the State to allow real opportunities to our youth to learn the art of self-defence, in America compulsory military training for students has been overdone at least in some cities, and the overdose of zeal has had a reaction in making a large number of American parents and a good many students' societies averse to the continuance of such compulsion. The Board of Education in Cleveland recently voted to eliminate military training entirely from the high schools of the city. The Inter-denominational Student Conference of Illinois passed resolutions against it, and now, as the American "Nation" for Jan. 27 points out, the women have largely joined in the movement for the abolition of compulsory military training. This antipathy is, of course, due to the rigidity with which compulsion has been effected in American schools and colleges and is no argument against the need of teaching the youth of a nation how to defend itself.

# A SURPLUS BUDGET.

## HEAVY MILITARY EXPENDITURE TO CONTINUE.

## RELIEF TO PROVINCES: BOMBAY IGNORED.

## PROPOSED ARCHÆOLOGICAL FUND.

*Sir Basil Blackett, the Finance Member, presented the revised financial statement of the current year and the budget for 1926-27.*

*The current year's budget was estimated to yield a surplus of Rs. 24 lakhs which has risen to Rs. 130 lakhs.*

*On the revenue side the principal increases are in Customs which yield Rs. 46.87 crores, Opium yielding Rs. 2.48 crores, Railways yielding 5.32 crores.*

*On the expenditure side military expenditure has risen from the budgetted figure of Rs. 56.25 crores to Rs. 56.28 crores.*

*The Government propose to utilise the surplus by setting apart Rs. 50 lakhs for the formation of an Archaeological Fund, the income of which will be devoted to systematic and continuous archaeological excavations.*

*For the year 1926-27 there is no reduction in the military expenditure bringing it down to Rs. 50 crores as suggested by the Inchcape Committee or to Rs. 45 crores as required by the Brussels Conference. The military expenditure is estimated at Rs. 54.88 crores, while there is an increase in the Civil expenditure which is estimated at Rs. 41.76 crores.*

*The revenue estimates, Rs. 133.43 crores, are too cautious. The surplus, which is expected to be Rs. 3.05 crores could be larger and the relief to the Provinces greater.*

*There is no reduction in the rates for letters and postcards.*

*.....The Cotton Excise Duty is to go. The Surplus of Rs. 3.05 crores which includes Rs. 1¾ crores for receipts from the Cotton excise Duty, is to be utilised by affording relief to the Provinces to the extent of Rs. 125 lakhs, of which Madras will get Rs. 57 lakhs, the U. P. 33 lakhs, the Punjab 28 lakhs and Burma 7 lakhs. Bombay is, again, to be ignored.*

*The Government proposed to raise a loan of Rs. 22 crores next year in the Indian money market, of which 20 crores will be for renewal of bonds maturing next September.*

### PRESENTATION OF THE BUDGET.

No new taxation, the definite abolition of the cotton excise duty and a further remission of the provincial contributions—these are the main features of the Central Budget presented by Sir Basil Blackett, the Finance Member in the Assembly and by Mr. McWatters, Financial Secretary in the Council of State before full houses and crowded galleries.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FUND.

At the outset Sir Basil announced amidst applause that the Finance Bill would contain a clause for the abolition of the Cotton Excise Duty finally and entirely. No miracle could restore this into life this time other than some unthinkable accident in the passing of the Finance Bill itself.

The total expected revenue for 1925-26 is 131 crores and 35 lakhs the expenditure 130 crores and 5 lakhs of rupees, leaving a surplus of 130 lakhs, as against 24 in the budget. Out of the anticipated surplus of the previous year a sum of 50 lakhs would be utilised for the formation of an Archaeological Fund, the income of which will be devoted to a systematic and continuous excavation.

24 CRORES FOR DISCHARGE OF DEBT.

Alluding to the conversion loan operations in 1925-26 the Finance Member pointed out, that apart from a considerable reduction in the annual charge for interest Government had reduced their liabilities for the repayment of maturing loans during the next three yaers by nearly 29 crores and in particular the liability in respect of six per cent bonds maturing in September next had been brought down from 37 to 20 crores.

During the coming year Government provide 24 crores for the discharge of debt, seven crores for Provincial Governments transactions and 28 1/2 crores for capital outlay including 26 crores for railways. These demands would be met *inter alia* by folr crores expected from Postal Cash Certificates and 22 crores new loan, the latter to be confined to the issue of a rupee loan in India of which 20 crores will be for the renewal of the bonds maturing next September.

Government are considering the question of altering the terms of cash certificates without reducing its popularity. There would be no reduction in Postage rates unless there is a fall in prices.

SURPLUS OF 305 LAKHS.

The estimated revenue for the new year is 133 crores and 43 lakhs; expenditure 130 crores and 36 lakhs, leaving a surplus of 305 lakhs, out of which 175 lakhs are disposed of by the abolition of the Cotton Excise Duty. There is no undue risk in treating the whole surplus as recurrent and Government propose to apply 125 lakhs to a further reduction of provincial contributions; relief thus afforded would go to the extent of 57 lakhs to Madras, 33 lakhs to U. P., 28 lakhs to the Punjab and 7 lakhs to Burma.

REDUCTION IN MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

The reduction in Military expenditure next year will be one and a half crores.

Concluding, the Finance Member emphasised the steady advance towards the goal of constitutional Self-Government, which was being registered day by in administration and in finance. The Government of India and the Assembly had worked together to establish the foundation of financial stability. "We leave to the next Assembly the task of building on those foundations. I ask those who denounce the Reforms as a sham and the Government insincere and unresponsive, does the financial story of these three short years justify the depression or the despondency?" (Loud Applause).—A. P.

### REVISED ESTIMATES FOR 1925-26.

In the Budget for 1925-26 the Government of India and the Legislature had the satisfaction of making a substantial beginning in the reduction of Provincial contribution, when, apart from other temporary relief, a permanent diminution of Rs. 2½ crores was affected in their total. We were enabled to take this welcome step in view of substantial realised surpluses in each of the years 1923-24 and 1924-25, and in expectation of a balance on the right side in the year 1925-26. I am glad to be able to inform the House that, in spite of the considerable revenue which we then gave up in relief of the Provinces, a realised surplus for 1925-26 is now assured. The exact figure is of course still a matter of estimating, but there is no doubt that the balance will be on the right side; and this notwithstanding the very unusual step taken during the year in regard to the Cotton Excise Duty. This duty ceased to be levied as from the 1st of December 1925 and in the announcement regarding the cessation of its levy it was made clear that, barring unforeseen accidents, suspension was intended in all but form to be equivalent to abolition.

COTTON EXCISE DUTY TO GO.

This announcement inevitably takes away some of the beautiful uncertainty of anticipation, some of the pleasant thrill of expectancy, which is supposed to attach to the opening of a Budget. Instead of hoping—shall I say, against hope?—that this Budget may perhaps contain proposals for bringing to an end this tax, so long the subject of controversy. Honourable Members have, I suspect, already in their minds written it off, and, as they listen to me, are waiting in anxious suspense, not to learn the fate of the Cotton Excise Duty, but only to know what other reliefs, if any, may be in store for them. In regard to the Cotton Excise Duty, I will keep them in doubt no longer. I will admit them at once to the secret that the Finance Bill about to be presented to the House includes a clause abolishing the Cotton Excise Duty finally and entirely. The patient died on December the 1st, 1925, and it only remains for us to assist at his obsequies and give the corpse decent interment. We have no need to fear even its untalented ghosts. No miracle can restore it to life at this

(Continued on page 9.)

### AUTHOR OF THE BUDGET.

SIR BASIL BLACKETT
(Finance Member of the Government of India).

# BAIT TO SWARAJISTS

## TOO OBVIOUS TO BE SWALLOWED

## GOVERNMENT'S MISTAKE

DELHI, March 1.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Secretary, Swaraj Party in the Assembly, interviewed said there was nothing new or unexpected in the Financial Statement. "The attempt to tag the Cotton Excise Duty Repeal Bill to the Finance Bill is too obvious to be unnoticed by the public but Government is mistaken if it thinks that it will in any manner influence or change the decision which the Congress and Swaraj Party may take as to their future course of action. In effect, the provincial contribution which the Finance Member has reduced from one and a half crores to one and one-fourth crores has resulted in reduction of relief to Madras by ten lakhs. This may not be very material, but we hope it won't be taken as any relaxation of effort to wipe it out altogether during the promised period.

THE MAIN POINT.

But the main point of the Budget is the extent to which the Finance Member has been able to produce savings and surplus under the Military Budget on the one hand and under provision for debt and interest charges on the other. Under both these heads the financial policy of Government obviously implies maintenance of the level of military expenditure on the one hand and the level of taxation on the other which would clearly indicate that the taxpayers' burdens are artificially maintained at abnormal figures. The whole policy, however, is so dovetailed with financial and currency arrangements of Government that they could not be dealt with except by the establishment of real and effective control of the Legislature over finance which it does not now possess.

Messrs. Willson and Jinnah did not want to offer any opinion at present.

### VERY DISAPPINTING.

"ELDERS" OPINIONS.

DELHI, March 1.

Interviewed by the Associated Press representative soon after the presentation of the Budget in the Council of State, Sir Dinshaw Wacha described it as quite satisfactory.

Sir Arthur Froom said:—"It is one which will evoke no criticism.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee thought it was a very good Budget.

Lala Ramsarandas on the other hand said: "What is there in the Budget except a small remission of provincial contribution. I find no reduction in taxation."

Sir Sankaran Nair wanted time to consider the Budget before expressing an opinion.

Mr. Ramdas Pantulu said it was a very disappointing Budget because the remission of provincial contribution to Madras at any rate had been decreased from 126 to 57 lakhs. On behalf of the Swarajists he objected to the linking of the cotton excise duty with provincial contributions and considered the reduction in military expenditure as very meagre.—A. P.

### OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Governor of Bombay witnessed the finals of the Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament yesterday.

The Governor of Bombay opened the New Safe Deposit Vault of the Central Bank of India yesterday.

The following dined at Government House, Bombay, last night:—The Hon. Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi, the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, Lady Ratan Tata, Sir Dhunjibhoy and Lady Bomanji, Sir Purshotamdas and Lady Thakurdas, Mr. Mirza Asadullah Khan Benham, Monsieur and Madame U. Sudreau, Mr. W. W. Nind, Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Khan Bahadur Shah Nawaz Khan Ghulam Murtaza Khan Bhutto, the Thakor of Amod, Mr. and Mrs. F. O. J. Roose, Mr. and Mrs. T. Harvey, Major and Mrs. H. P. F. Mills, Mr. M. E. Nigel Jones, the Revd. J. Bigland, Mr. and Mrs. H. Campbell, Mr. F. G. Arnould, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. W. Brent, Mr. Sultan Chinoy, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Gillum, Mr. H. T. Gorrie, Lieut.-Colonel W. T. C. Huffam, Mr. and Mrs. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. and Mrs. K. McI. Kemp, Mr. M. Leslie, Shams-ul-Ulama Dr. J. J. Mody, Mr. Sayed M. S. Moulvi, Dr. W. Nunan, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Powvala, Mr. J. P. Rodocanachi, Captain and Mrs. D. Shuttleworth, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. A. Street, Mr. R. J. F. Sulivan, Mr. F. C. M. St. Paul, and Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Turner.

# MINERS' FATE

## POSSIBILITY OF LABOUR CRISIS.

## LEADERS' WARNING

LONDON, Feb. 28.

A momentous report of the Mining Commission is expected to appear in the coming week. The labour leaders devoted the usual Sunday speeches to a discussion of the possibilities of a conflict.

Mr. Cook at Caerphilly after personal references to Mr. Hodges, whom he exhorted to mind his own business, said that until May he would work night and day for peace. He believed they were going to win the greatest victory in the annals of Labour, and he hoped without struggle, but he warned the Government and owners that if they started the struggle it would be the end of capitalism.

Railwayman, Mr. Cramp speaking at Nuneaton said that if an attempt was made to reduce the standard of living of the miners the latter would receive a united support of all trade unions. Nevertheless, unlike some of his friends, he did not foresee the inevitability of a great crisis.—Reuter's Special.

### A STEP NEARER.

ENGINEERING LOCK-OUT.

LONDON, March 1.

The engineering lockout has been brought to a step nearer owing to a meeting of the strikers of a London firm of printing machine manufacturers, Messrs. Robert Hoe and Company, which was the origin of the dispute, re-affirming the decision not to return to work. Their attitude will further be discussed at a joint meeting of the executives of seven unions involved in the lockout when efforts will be made to avert the stoppage.—Reuter.

### ANTI-ASIATIC LEGISLATION.

S. AFRICAN INDIANS AND SELECT COMMITTEE.

Mr. C. F. Andrews cables from Cape Town under date Feb. 28:—

"The Mercury" abuses Mr. Manilal Gandhi saying Mr. Manilal is no leader like his father.

Mr. Manilal replies: "I was never sent by my dear father as a leader nor posed as a leader. My mission is to serve".

SELECT COMMITTEE EVIDENCE.

The Select Committee hears evidence on Wednesday. The Congress will not appearl before it. Hitherto there has been little sign of anti-Asiatic forces mustering for evidence, but they are violently attacking Dr. Malan in the Transvaal.

### WARNING TO PRINCES.

"TIMES" AND HOLKAR'S ABDICATION.

LONDON, March 1.

The "Times" commenting on the abdication of the Maharajah of Indore says: He has extricated himself and incidentally freed the Government of India from a situation which has become much more than embarrassing. His action appears to have been dictated by counsel's elementary prudence.

If Indian opinion is still monarchist it is growing far less tolerant of princely caprices and resents the alleged connexion of a great house with squalid, if melodramatic, crime. Enlightened and efficient princes have no reason to be alarmed by the Government's intervention. Less active and progressive rulers may well be inspired by this example to set their house in order.—Reuter.

### A WELCOME STEP.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 28.

Commenting on the Maharaja of Indore's abdication the "Pioneer" says that it will be welcomed as bringing to an end a sordid episode. The paper is of opinion that in the light of happenings in other parts of India it will bring more clearly to the surface thoughts which have been gradually crystallizing in the minds of many people in the country.—A. P.

Paris.—At a sitting of unusual brevity, the Chamber to-night received the Finance Bill back from the Senate. The House promptly referred it to the Finance Committee.—Reuter.

## BUDGET AT A GLANCE

[IN CRORES]

| | 1925-26 | 1926-27 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue .. .. | 131.35 | 133.43 |
| Expenditure .. .. | 130.05 | 130.38 |
| Surplus .. .. | 1.30 | 3.05 |

# ANOTHER "EXPERT" REPORT.

## SIR A. GIBB AND LLOYD'S FOLLY.

## SWARAJISTS AND GOVERNOR.

## WHY LEADER DID NOT GO TO GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

*The report of Sir Alexander Gibb on the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme to which a brief reference was made by the Governor in his address to the Local Legislative Council and which had been withheld from the public so far, was made to see the light of day yesterday.*

*Sir Alexander's recommendations, briefly, are as follows:—*

*That the dredging operations in Back Bay shall be stopped after the close of the present dredging season, and the plant be disposed of on the most favourable terms.*

*That Block No. 8 should be filled in with the help of the Sir George Lloyd Dredger, after which the dreaging plant in the Harbour should be sold.*

*That Blocks Nos. 1 and 2 should be filled in with mooram. The other blocks to be taken up later, if found advisable.*

*In an interview, Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, the leader of the Swaraj Party in the Bombay Council explaining why he did not attend the Conference held by the Governor, said that he disliked the very idea of holding a conference in the suffocating almosphere of the Government House to discuss freely a question of such grave importance.*

*The Development Department, he added, had forfeited completely the confidence of the people and to spend a pie more on the scheme was nothing short of wilfully frittering away the peoples' money.*

### SIR A. GIBB'S REPORT.

DREDGING MOST UNSATISFACTORY.

The Following Press Note has been issued by the Government of Bombay re: the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme:

In order to assist them in reaching decisions on the reports of the Special Advisory Committee of the Development Department on the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, the Government of Bombay recently requested Sir Alexander Gibb, who happened to be in Bombay at the time, to submit a report in accordance with the following terms of reference:—

The Press Note is accompanied by the publication of Sir Alexander Gibb's Report:

"To consider and report upon the present situation of the work in connection with the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, and, where possible, to submit for the consideration of Government any suggestions for its more efficient expeditious and economical completion."

The report is now published for general information, Government have, however, asked Sir Alexander Gibb to explain how he arrived at some of his figures and have also referred back certain points for further elucidation.

Sir Alexander Gibb is a Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, the Institution of Mechanical Engineers and the Institute of Transport, an Associate of the Institution of Naval Architects and a Member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the Societe des Ingenieurs Civils de France. He was appointed Chief Engineer, Port Trust Construction, British Expeditionary Force, France and Belgium during the war and afterwards Civil Engineer in Chief to the Admiralty. After the termination of the war he was appointed Director General of Civil Engineering to the Ministry of Transport which appointment he relinquished in 1921 to resume work in private practice. He has had experience of civil engineering works of every description and his sea works include the construction of the New Alexandra Docks at Newport and the Rosyth Dockyard for the Admiralty. He is at the present time advising the Admiralty on the new naval base at Singapore

CONCLUSIONS.

After quoting the terms of reference given above, Sir A. Gibb says:—

The matter of most vital importance is that of deciding how far the work should be carried on to bring into effect the best economical and commercial situation and after due consideration, I am faced with the following conclusions:—

(a) That in deciding how far the work should be carried on to arrive at the best economical and commercial situation, future expenditure only can be considered. The money expended up to the present time does not and cannot enter into the calculations.

(b) That provided the land reclaimed on the whole or any part of the area be let within an economical time, at a price exceeding the actual cost from now onwards with interest, the Government must be placed in a better financial position by completing the whole or part of such area than they will be in if the work is not proceeded with.

DREDGING MOST UNSATISFACTORY.

(c) That the results of the dredging up to the present are most unsatisfactory and although they may at times show some improvement, I am of opinion that, even though the restrictions by the Indian Marine and the Bombay Port Trust Authorities were removed, they are not ever likely to be economical. That the reason for this is the unsuitability of the dredging plant for dealing with the material as it exists both in the Harbour and in Back Bay. Although I am informed that the borings have been found substantially correct in so far as hard and soft materials are concerned, the nature of these materials is, in the main, either too hard to obtain an economical output for the dredger or too soft to provide *satisfactory filling* for the purpose of reclamation. Added to this a very large portion of the material is situated at too great a distance from the site of the Reclamation to be pumped economically with the dredging plant as specified and delivered.

(d) That there is however soft clay available in the harbour within working distance of the Reclamation Block No. 8, which could be pumped with the assistance of the floating shore dredging plant in sufficient quantities to complete this area. That this material, though I could not recommend it generally for the reclamation of land which it is intended to build over, would nevertheless be suitable for Block No. 8 which I understand is to be utilised for parade purposes and into which a substantial depth of hard clay has already been pumped. The dredging plant will probably sell for a better value if the dredger has proved herself by dredging in Bombay more approximately to the quantity of material for which she was designed.

(e) That all reasonable care and skill has been exercised by those in charge of the work to secure the best results out of the dredging plant and in addition that the working costs of the dredging plant per annum are less than the original estimates provided for. The abnormally high cost of the dredged filling has beene entirely due to deficiency it output.

FILLING LESS COSTLY THAN DREDGING.

(f) That the present cost of the filling with moorum compares favourably with the

(Continued on next page).

### SUFFOCATING ATMOSPHERE.

MR. BHOPATKAR ON CONFERENCE.

POONA, March 1.

Interviewed as to why he did not attend the Back Bay Conference convened by the Governor of Bombay Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, Swarajist leader in Bombay Legislative Council stated that, in the first place the Swaraj Party's policy and programme precluded him from accepting the invitation unless specially allowed by the party; secondly, to discuss freely a question of such grave importance he disliked the very idea of holding the Conference in the suffocating atmosphere of the Government House.

In the present case in his opinion His Excellency, as the head of the administration, owed it more to himself than to people's representative to place unreservedly on the Council table all the cards regarding the Reclamation Scheme and to discuss fully and frankly the situation on the floor of the House.

MR. NARIMAN'S EXCLUSION.

Thirdly, the Swarajist Party was unfairly treated by the exclusion of the invitation to the Conference to Mr. Nariman who, more than any other in the Council, had repeatedly brought to the light of the day the grave scandals concerning the Development Department and warned Government that they were plunging headlong the Presidency into a colossal and irreparable losses and fourthly, the stage of holding a conference of the sort convened was long past and the only plain duty of the Government lay in appointing at once a commission with very wide terms of reference and in stopping immediately all work of reclamation.

FRITTERING AWAY PUBLIC FUNDS.

The Development Department had forfeited completely the confidence of the people and to spend a pie more on the scheme was nothing short of wilfully frittering away the people's money. In that case the only course open to the people would be to boldly repudiate the debts which would be increased hereafter on the score of the scheme.—A. P.

# LIFE IN DANGER.

## ELEVENTH DAY OF HUNGER STRIKE.

## "WILL NOT YIELD IN SLIGHTEST DEGREE."

## THE HOME MEMBER'S THREAT.

DELHI, March 1.

In the Legislative Assembly to-day after lunch Sir Alexander Muddiman made a statement about the hunger-strike. The Home Member said that the hunger-strike of the State prisoners in Mandalay jail began on 18th February and of those in Insein jail on 22nd February. The grounds assigned by the prisoners for the strike are that at the time of the Durga Pooja they represented to the Superintendent of the jail at Mandalay that the Bengal Government always made grants for the celebration of religious festivals. This was not as a matter of fact correct. Reasonable facilities had always been allowed for the celebration of religious festivals, but the grant of a substantial sum of money was clearly another matter. The Superintendent, however, believing the representation to be true advanced sums aggregating to Rs. 500 on the understanding that the amounts would be repaid if sanction was not accorded. The grant was not sanctioned, but as the money had already been expended its recovery had been waived.

TREATED WITH GREAT CONSIDERATION!

The prisoners renewed their demands for grants in connection with Saraswati and Holi festivals and the reason alleged for the strike was that these grants were not sanctioned. No allegation of ill-treatment, however, has been made and representations received apart from what he had already explained related solely to allowances. The prisoners had been treated throughout with great consideration by the jail authorities and periodical reports show that their health is good and their comforts well looked after. The information contained in the reply was received on 27th February. The report of the hunger-strike was received from the Burma Government on the 24th.

Mr. Goswami, thereupon, asked for information regarding the state of the hunger-strikers' health. If the grievance about the allowance was the only cause of the strike and Rs. 500 had been written off why was it that the hunger-strike had not ended?

The Home Member replied that naturally their health suffered from the hunger-strike. Government would not in the slightest degree yield to this well-known political weapon in the hands of such prisoners. As regards allowances although Rs. 500 had been written off the prisoners wanted further grants for Saraswati and Holi festivals and had, therefore, gone on strike.

OTHER GRIEVANCES.

Mr. Goswami drew attention to the petition of 16th January stating other grievances.

The Home Member replied that he had not received it. He had received a petition only regarding allowances and had received a report from the Burma Government that there was no complaint of ill-treatment.

Mr. Goswami asked the Home Member to look into the petition of 16th January as well. The Home Member promised to send Mr. Goswami's copy of it to the Burma Government for its opinion.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar suggested that as the grievance about allowance had been partly met the authorities should dissuade the prisoners from continuing the hunger-strike. The Home Member said he would be very happy if the strike ended. He was approached by Mr. Goswami and Lala Lajpat Rai whose telegraphic communication appealing to the prisoners to give up hunger-strike had been communicated by him to the prisoners. (Applause.)

CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS.

Mr. Acharya drew attention to the fact that the Burma Government and Bengal Government had made contradictory statements regarding the responsibility for the fixing of allowances. The Home Member said he did not know what had been said in the local Councils, but the position was perfectly clear. The Bengal Government was responsible for criminal law prisoners while he was responsible for Regulation prisoners.

Mr. Chamanlal asked why earlier petitions had not been forwarded to the Government of India. The Home Member said he had not received any. Mr. Chamanlal emphasised the desirability of bringing the strike to an end. The Home Member replied that if Mr. Chamanlal thought that the hunger-strike would have any effect on Government's decision about the scale of allowances he was mistaken.

Further questioned by Mr. Goswami and Mr. Rangachariar, the Home Member promised to give his earnest consideration. He was discussing the question with the Bengal Government.

### CALCUTTA CITIZEN'S PROTEST.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.

Following a day's hartal which, compared with the previous performances, may be described more or less as a failure and which was observed only by a limited number of people, a largely attended meeting of the citizens of Calcutta was held this evening at Mirzapore Park to discuss further the situation created by the hunger strike of political prisoners in Mandalay jail.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, the Mayor, who presided read a telegram received from Mr. Subash Chander Bose stating that Saturday was the eighth day of the strike. Mr. Sen Gupta said that the duty of the people of Bengal was obvious and he exhorted them to carry on the Congress work firmly and resolutely, the work which had been started by those in jail and for which they were still suffering.

The President was followed by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad who spoke in a similar strain. The meeting was a short-lived one on account of a duststorm. It ended with a prayer for the health of the prisoners, in which all present joined.—A.P.

### DUTY ON SACHHARINE.

#### REDUCTION FROM RS. 20 TO RS. 5.

DELHI, March 1.

The Government's proposal to reduce the Import Duty on saccharine from Rs. 20 to Rs. 5 was carried in the Assembly by 53 votes to 31. The non-officials opposed the motion as it would kill the sugar industry, while Government contended that the reduction in duty would prevent dangers of smuggling.

### PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

DELHI, March 1.

Unlike other Budget-days to-day's sitting of the Assembly was prolonged and besides the presentation of the Budget, the business included the election of members to the Standing Finance Committee for Railways introduction of two new bills, one amending the Indian Divorce Act, and the other providing for regular submission of returns of quantities of cotton goods and cotton yarn produced in British India, consideration and passage of the Tariff Bill, reference to the Select Committee of the Bar Council Bill and the proposed amendments to standing orders.

### QUESTIONS.

STORES DEPARTMENT.

A number of questions were put by members alleging favouritism in the employment of subordinate staff in the Indian Stores Department and also criticising Government's policy in not using the Stores Department for purchasing fully army and railway stores.

Sir B. N. Mitra defended the Department against the former allegation. As regards the latter criticism, he referred the members to the last stores administration report.

EXPORT OF INDIAN-MADE GOODS.

Replying to Mr. Ranga Iyer, Sir Charles Innes placed on the table the statement showing the total export of Indian-made piecegoods from 1912-13 to 1924-25 as well as exports to China, Hongkong, Egypt and South Africa. The outstanding features of the statement are that total exports in 1924-25 were more than double those of 1913-14 though direction of exports has changed in some respects. The Hon. Member will see that China never was in important market for Indian piecegoods as opposed to Indian yarn. Exports of Indian piecegoods to South Africa are greater than before war. Export to Egypt greatly increased during war and are now back approximately to the pre-war level. As we all know, complaints of the Japanese competition in piecegoods trade in India have been recently placed prominently before the public eye. The Indian mill industry has been helped by the removal of the Cotton Excise Duty. More recently it has been assisted even more by the rise in the Japanese exchange. The Bombay Millowners have now intimated their desire to discuss the whole question with me and the Hon. Member may rest assured that I shall listen carefully to their representations."

It was 11/30 when the President called Sir Basil Blackett to present his budget.

Sir Alexander Muddiman said he had received the private question of Mr. Goswami regarding the Mandalay hunger-strike and would like to reply to it.

The President said he was sorry but could not allow it because the Chair had received no notice of the question.

Sir Basil Blackett then rose amidst applause to make his financial statement.

### FINANCE BILL.

#### REPEAL OF EXCISE DUTY.

DELHI, March 1.

After he had read in full the Budget statement, Sir Basil Blackett introduced in the Assembly his Finance Bill.

In the statement of objects and reasons it is explained that the object of this Bill is to continue certain provisions of the Indian Finance Act, 1925, which would otherwise cease to have effect from 1st April, 1926, to repeal the Cotton Duties Act, 1896, and to provide for the appropriation of the share of British India in the Dawes annuities to the reduction or avoidance of debt.

Clauses 2, 4 and 6 provide for the continuance of the rates of salt duty, postage, income tax and super tax prescribed by the Indian Finance Act, 1925, while Clause 5 provides for credit to revenue for a further period of one year, i.e., till 31st March, 1927, of the interest on securities forming part of the paper currency reserve. Clause 3 repeals the Cotton Duties Act, 1896, and provides in the case of export by sea for the repayment of the drawback of the duty paid as if the Act had remained in force.

Clause 7 provides for the balance of the share of British India in the annuities payable by Germany under the London agreement of 1924 remaining after payment to private persons and local bodies as reparation for damage due to enemy action being applied for reduction or avoidance of debt. The amounts are uncertain and fluctuating in character and represent the recovery of expenditure that may be presumed to have been originally met out of borrowed funds and the capitalised value of certain pension payments.

The House then proceeded to elect members to the Standing Finance Committee for railways.

### COTTON INDUSTRY STATISTICS.

Sir Charles Innes introduced the Cotton Industry (Statistics) Bill to ensure the continuance of the compulsory submission of returns of quantities of cotton goods produced in mills in British India.

Mr. Tonkinson then introduced a Bill amending the Indian Divorce Act in order definitely to restrict the powers of courts in India to grant decrees of divorce "a vinculi matrimonial" to cases in which the parties are domiciled in India at the commencement of the proceedings.

The House then took into consideration the Tariff Bill and rose for lunch.

### KILLING SUGAR INDUSTRY.

#### DUTY ON SACCHARINE REDUCED.

DELHI, March 1.

After the questions relating to the hunger-strike had been answered the Tariff Act Amendment Bill was taken up.

Sir Charles Innes moved the official amendment that the import duty on saccharine be reduced from Rs. 20 a ton to Rs. 5 a ton. Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, opposing the motion, asked Government not to set aside the verdict of the Select Committee that the duty be not reduced. Mr. Doraiswamy Iyengar contended that the reduction of import duty would kill the sugar industry in India. Mr. Kasturibhai Lalbhoy considered that the Government proposal, if carried, would put a premium on smuggling.

Mr. Willson, supporting the motion, pointed out that reduction in duty would discourage illicit import. Dr. Lohakare, Mr. Rama Iyengar and Mr. Neogy opposed the motion, which was Mr. Rangachariar supported. Mr. D. P. Sinha and Dr. Hyder supported the motion, which when put to vote was carried by fifty-three votes to thirty-one.

Thus the Select Committee's decision had been reversed. Consequential amendments were carried.

Maung Tok Kyi opposed the proposal to raise the import duty on printers' ink from two and a half to five per cent. as a tax on education and knowledge. The proposal was carried.

### PLEA FOR HAND LOOM INDUSTRY.

Lastly, Mr. Doraiswamy Iyengar proposed an amendment regarding textile machinery and apparatus. His object was to exclude from the operation of the Bill handlooms which must, he said, be given a special treatment in view of the abolition of cotton excise duty. The loss of revenue occasioned by the change, he suggested, would be but a fleabite to the general revenues while the benefit derived by the handloom weavers who were generally poverty-stricken would be reckoned by them as a substantial advantage.

Sir Charles Innes objected to the amendment, while Mr. Devaki Prasad Sinha supported it.

After further discussion the amendment was lost by 28 against 40 votes. There were other amendments on the agenda to the Tariff Bill which remained to be disposed of.

The President adjourned the Council till Thursday. To-morrow and the day after are holidays for members to study the Budget.—A. P.

### SUKKUR BARRAGE.

#### DISPUTE BETWEEN PUNJAB AND BOMBAY.

DELHI, March 1.

In the Council of State to-day non-officials put a number of questions, most of whom were by the Swarajists. Lala Ramsarandas was told by Mr. Ley that the Government of India never expressed the opinion that there was sufficient water in the Indus for Sukkur Barrage as well as for all coming irrigation schemes in the Punjab. The dispute between the Punjab and Bombay Governments related to the question as to whether on the completion of the Sutlej Valley Project there would be sufficient water in the Indus and its tributaries to allow of other large projects being undertaken without prejudice to the Sukkur Barrage Project.

PURCHASE OF STORES.

Mr. Ley stated to Dr. Rama Rau that the Local Governments and consuming departments of the Central Government were not compelled to purchase all their requirements through the Indian Stores Department. The purchase made by the Department included imported stores which might be purchased in India in accordance with rules in addition to supplies of Indian manufacture. Government were not disposed at present to consider the proposal to abolish the levy of the Department charged by the Stores Department.

After Mr. McWatters had presented the Budget the House adjourned till to-morrow. —A. P.

### NO COLLEGE FOR GIRLS

#### SENATE'S DECISION

#### COMMITTEE'S REPORT ADOPTED.

The Senate on Monday by again going through the University Committee's Report as well as the Report of the Senate in Committee approved of the latter's recommendations by a large majority. They, however, expressed their opinion against a separate college for women and negatived the motion of Mr. D. G. Dalvi by an overwhelming majority.

An adjourned meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay was held on Monday at 5-45 p.m. at Sir C. J. University Hall, Sir C. H. Setalwad, Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

Consideration was given to the proposition of Principal A. L. Covernton that the Senate approve generally of the lines of development proposed for the University of Bombay by the Committee of University Reform in respect of elaboration of the administrative machinery of the University, enlargement of the Senate and expansion of University's post-graduate instruction, etcetera.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mohmed Khan moved an amendment replacing the above with the report of the Senate in Committee (already published.)

Mr. B. J. Desai opposed the amendment and suggested to the Senate to approve of the amendment of Dr. Viegas.

MISTAKES IN THE MINUTES.

Dr. A. G. Viegas emphatically protested against inclusion of the words in the minutes of the Senate held on the 6th, 8th, 9th and 10th February, 1926, stating:—

"As the House was almost equally divided on the matter, it was resolved to report to the Senate that the Senate had decided quite recently in favour of the institution of a separate Faculty of Oriental Learning."

Dr. Viegas said the vote of the House was against a separate Faculty of Oriental Learning and he wanted to know as to who intervened between vote of the House and usurped to himself the authority above the House.

The Vice-Chancellor replied that the Committee had thrown out the proposition by a narrow majority though it was the sense of the House as indicated in the minutes.

Rev. J. Mackenzie also agreed with Dr. Viegas and said many items in the minutes were misreported and he thought if a small Committee had been appointed it would have facilitated their work. He, however, supported Mr. Mirza's amendment.

Mr. Mirza's amendment was put to vote and was carried.

SPECIAL COLLEGE FOR GIRLS.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi then moved:—

That, at the end of the Report of the Senate in Committee, the following paragraph be added:—

That, with regard to the proposals of the University Reform Committee contained in paragraphs 187 to 191 of their Report the Senate is of opinion that, in order to secure greater differentiation in the cources of study, and method of teaching for Boys and Girls and for providing better corporate life for Girls attending the College, it is necessary to establish a separate Arts College for Women, and the first Colleges for this purpose be established in the cities of Bombay and Poona for the present.

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye opposed the motion and said girls attending colleges went there for advanced study and he did not think economically it would be a sound proposition in view of the fact that there were not sufficient number of girls to take advantage of a separate college for women. Besides, he said, there was no special need for differentiation, especially as the subjects taught in the colleges were the same both for boys as well as girls.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mohmed Khan supported the proposition and said so far as Mohamedans were concerned they would welcome a college for women and he was sure a number of women professors would come forward to conduct the college.

Mr. K. Natrajan said the University Reform Committee's report does not prohibit opening a college for women and it was not necessary to bring the proposition under discussion.

The motion was lost.

Immediately after the disposal of the above business another meeting of the Senate was held and a number of items on the agenda which were of a formal nature were agreed to.

The Senate then adjourned till the 27th instant.

### MANSELL-PLEYDELL'S CONVICTION.

#### BAIL APPLICATION TO-DAY.

LAHORE, March 1.

No bail application was put in at Lahore High Court to-day on behalf of Mansell-Pleydell who was convicted on Saturday last to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment by Colonel Knollys, Sessions Judge.

Rai Bahadur Moti Sagar, Advocate it is understood, will file the appeal and also apply for bail before the High Court to-morrow.—A. P.

### INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

#### WALES BEAT ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 1.

In the International Football Wales beat England by 3 goals to 1.—Reuter.

# ANOTHER "EXPERT" REPORT.

## SIR A. GIBB AND LLOYD'S FOLLY.

(Continued from previous page).

dredging cost up to date. That if the quantity of moorum now being brought on to the work is increased it is reasonable to expect that the cost per unit may be reduced, as more favourable Railway rates should be obtainable. That the moorum filling is better suited for the present reclamation purposes in every respect than the dredged filling and the use of it will save considerable money when the development of the land takes place. That, unlike dredging, the rate of reclamation by moorum filling can be increased, diminished or suspended if and when necessary without substantial extra cost and as much or as little of it can be deposited as is desired at a time. From investigations I am satisfied that sufficient moorum can be economically obtained for any purposes of the reclamation.

(g) That apart from the dredging the works comprised in the reclamation have been designed efficiently and carried on economically and in some cases the costs have been less than the estimates. The standard of work and the rate of progress both compare favourably with those of similar works in other parts of the world. I further consider that the scale of establishment charges is a reasonable one for works of this nature.

(h) With regard to the sea wall I have not had an opportunity of witnessing the effect of a monsoon sea at the site but my experience would lead me to the conclusion that the design is sufficient for what may be expected when the reclamation is completed with the protection afforded by the configuration of the Bay and the position of the reefs. It is advisable to call attention to the fact that, until such time as the reclamation is eventually completed, there will always be a possibility of the sea wall being damaged and requiring a certain amount of repairs after heavy monsoon seas. This could be minimised by the tipping of sufficient filling behind the wall after the maximum of silting referred to hereafter has taken place. The bank thus formed might be utilised for a marine drive and there are possibilities in this connection.

### RECOMMENDATIONS.

DREDGING OPERATIONS SHOULD BE STOPPED.

Having given due consideration to these conclusions, I have the honour to recommend the following for your consideration:

(a) That the dredging operations in Back Bay shall be stopped after the close of the present dredging season and the plant in use there disposed of on the most favourable terms. I estimate an approximate value of the plant at 9.50 lakhs of Rupees though the prices will entirely depend on obtaining a market, and this is an uncertain factor.

(b) That as soon as the intermediate floating pumping station is repaired, which I understand will be in about a fortnight's time, the Sir George Lloyd Dredger should be moved to a point S. E. of its present position and should pump soft clay into Block No. 8. A small retaining bank of moorum should be deposited round this area of a sufficient height to allow the material to be pumped to the specified level with the necessary allowance for shrinkage. Accurate quantities required for this area are not at present available, but I am satisfied that the work can be completed by not later than the end of the next dredging season, ie., April 1927. The cost of completing this Block with the addition of the surfacing at present rates will amount approximate material to 27.50 lakhs of Rupees. There is a possibility that this figure may be improved upon.

(c) That on the completion of Block No. 8 by pumping, the Dredger in the Harbour should be stopped forthwith and the remainder of the dredging plant should be disposed of at the best possible terms. On the same lines as before I estimate the approximate value of the plant at 14.50 lakhs of rupees.

(d) That provided moorum filling can be obtained at a reasonable price, Block Nos. 1 and 2 should be reclaimed by means of this material and completed by a date which would be most likely to give an advantageous sale. At present rates this would cost approximately 45.50 lakhs of Rupees, but again I anticipate there should be a reduction in this cost.

(e) That the timber gantry should be continued and completed over the site of the sea wall not at present constructed, that the rubble bank should be tipped from this gantry to about half tide level and that the inside slope of this bank together with the remainder of the bank enclosing Blocks 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 should be made watertight with moorum backing for half its height. As the site of the reclamation within the bank silts up during the monsoons the level of the stone bank and the moorum backing should be gradually raised. I have no sample of the sand and silt laden water which obtains in the Back Bay during the monsoon and am therefore unable to predict as to the amount of accretions from silting which may be expected. From a description of the water, however, this should be considerable and I recommend that samples should be taken during the next monsoon. The estimates for the cost of this item of work including the final completion of the wall will amount approximately to 20.50 lakhs of Rupees.

THE OTHER BLOCKS.

(f) That, if it is considered at a later date that all or any of Blocks Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 can be disposed of advantageously at any time, then the reclamation above the level of the sand or silt deposited should be completed as and when required with moorum dry filling. As soon as the whole area is reclaimed the sea wall should be completed. The cost of filling this area with moorum and making no allowance for silting, at the present rates, would amount approximately to 204 lakhs of Rupees, but again this sum must be taken as an approximation only. The cost of the work would be reduced by any silting which might have been deposited before the moorum filling was commenced. Owing to the levels of the reclamation and the height of the tides, it is not probable that the silting would amount to more than 33 per cent. of the total filling, but, if this figure was attained there would be a saving of 68 lakhs of Rupees at the rates on which these estimates are framed.

(g) That in the event of the suggested or any modified programme being adopted, it is essential that a revised working scheme carefully thought out and a reliable detailed estimate of the work proposed be prepared, submitted to and approved by Government at the earliest possible moment. Further that accurate progress in money diagrams should be kept throughout the construction of the work so that it may be possible at any time to see how matteres stand and whether the approved programme is being worked to as regards quantities, money and time.

(h) If it is possible to obtain exptrienced, efficient and substantial contractors, I advocate the general employment of these rather than departmental labour for the completion of the work. By having firm contracts the Government will be in a position to know with more certainty what their liabilities are before the work carried on in the manner advocated is commenced. In the event of adopting this procedure, however, it is essential that the contract particulars and documents should be carefully drawn up by persons experienced in the letting of contracts, otherwise the results may be disappointing.

In arriving at the conclusions enumerated, and submitting the recomendations given above, I have considered the best means for dealing only with the situation as it presents itself to-day. I have purposely avoided the past except where it is irrevocably bound up with the future.

As I have already stated it has not been possible in the time available for me to check the accuracy of the figures which have been given for the costs of the work. I have the greatest reluctance in putting forward figures which I have not been able to check throughout and I suggest that it would be expedient to have a concise and reliable scheme drawn up on the lines decided upon with the estimates carefully checked before definitely concluding what the costs will be.

The foregoing recommendations are submitted with a view to completing the work in the most efficient, expeditious and economical manner possible and the summary below may serve for a guide as to the cost of carrying them out. The figures do not include the extra amunt required for the development of the reclaimed land, nor has consideration been given ,when estimating the prices per square yard, to the land rserved for open spaces and roads. In addition nothing has been included in respect of interest as this amount will vary with the time at which it is decided to complete the various Blocks and also will be dependent on the dates of the sales of the land.

SUMMARY.

| | Lakhs Rs. |
|---|---|
| Completion of reclamation in Block 8 | 27.50 |
| Completion of reclamation in Blocks 1 & 2 | 45.50 |
| Completion of reclamation in Blocks 3 to 7 | 204.00 |
| Completion of Sea Wall, etc. | 20.50 |
| Contingencies 10 per cent | 29.76 |
| Establishment charges, etc., 10 per cent. | 32.74 |
| | 360.00 |
| Amount estimated to be realised for the Dredging Plant | 24.00 |
| | 336.00 |

Dividing the sum of 336 lakhs of Rupees by 1,145 acres gives a cost of 6.06 Rupees per square yard. which is the extra price which it will cost from now on to carry the scheme to completion for undeveloped land. To this amount must be added a charge for interest and for the development of the land into building blocks. I have abstained from commenting on the value which may be obtained from the land sold or the probable rate of absorption of the land, as these are matters which you are better able to give an opinion on than I am.

### BRITISH VESSEL SINKS.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Following six weeks' leisurely journey through the French and the Belgian canals, five vessels comprising the British Rhine flotilla, proceeding homeward after seven years' service, encountered a rough sea on emerging into the Channel last night and parted company. One developed an engine trouble and an escorting destroyer tried to take her in tow but the disabled vessel shipped water and sank. Exciting scenes marked the rescue of the crew.—Reuter's Special.

### QUESTION OF HONOUR WITH SPAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Madrid.—Presiding at a meeting organised by the Spanish League of Nations' Society. Count Romanones declared that Spain's desire for a permanent seat on the Council of the League was so profound that failure to obtain it would raise the question whether national dignity would allow Spain to continue to be a member of the League.—Reuter.

# A SURPLUS BUDGET.

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1925-26.

(Continued from page 7.)

time other than some unthinkable accident in the passing of the Finance Bill.

ACTUAL OUTTURN OF 1924-25.

Before satisfying the curiosity of Honourable Members in regard to other proposals in the Budget, I must first review shortly the actual figures for 1924-25 and, in somewhat greater detail, the revised estimates for the year 1925-26. Our revised estimates for 1924-25 anticipated a surplus of almost 4 crores. The audited accounts which have just been published show a surplus of 5·68 crores—an improvement of nearly 1.69 crores on our expectations of a year ago. Under all the heads of the Civil Budget, apart from Railways, the net variation between the revised estimates and the actual figures amounts to 15 lakhs only, though there are appreciable variations in both directions under individual heads. The increase in the realised surplus is accounted for almost entirely by a reduction in net military expenditure amounting to 70 lakhs and an increase in the contribution from Railways amounting to 1,14 lakhs. The savings in military expenditure arose from underspending in England due partly to decreased expenditure on purchase of stores and partly to an adjustment in India's favour of some payments to the War Office arising out of claims in connection with war expenditure. These claims, I may say, have no connection with the important sums in dispute between the War Office and the Government of India in regard to war expenditure. Negotiations for the settlement of these latter have been vigorously pursued during the year. The issues are complicated, and I am not yet in a position to announce the final outcome, but I have every hope that the result will in the end be regarded as not unfavourable to India. The final outturn of the year 1924-25 shows a revenue of 138.04 crores and an expenditure of 132.36 crores, leaving a realised surplus of 5.68 crores.

REVIEW OF THE YEAR 1925-26.

Weather conditions in India in the year 1925-26 have not been altogether favourable. Indian trade and commerce during the year have, however, been less under the influence of internal conditions than under that of external conditions affecting world trade. I drew attention a year ago to the gradual recovery of trade from world-wide depression under the stimulus of greater general security and reduced prices. Similar forces have operated in India during 1925-26, but the fall in prices has been more marked than in the previous year. For all commodities the general index figure came down from 176 at the end of December 1924 to 163 at the end of December 1925. Prices of cotton piecegoods and, in a lesser degree, of raw cotton were a year ago entirely out of tune with the general price level. Raw cotton appears now to have returned very nearly to its pre-war relation to other prices, and this fact holds out the prospect of an increased volume of trade in cotton piecegoods as soon as prices become steadier. Cotton piecegoods are, however, still priced at a level considerably above the general average in spite of a very marked fall especially during the last six months of the calendar year. It is perhaps not unnatural that during this painful period of restoration of price equilibrium the cotton mill industry, particularly in Bombay, has been subjected to serious difficulties and that there has been a considerable decrease in our imports of cotton piecegoods. During the first 9 months of 1925-26 there ewas a fall of 22 per cent in value and 15 per cent. in the quantity of piecegoods imported. In our export figures a large reduction in the quantity and value of our exports of wheat is the most notable feature during this period.

SATISFACTORY TRADE FIGURES.

Apart from these two commodities, the trade figures of the year have been satisfactory. The tea industry has had another prosperous year, while the prices both of raw jute and jute manufactures show a considerable advance. A significant feature of the year which is of great importance in relation to the question of transport facilities in India has been the growth of the use of motor vehicles. There has been a large increase in the number of private cars in use and an even more striking increase in the number of vehicles plying for public hire. The number of motor vehicles imported has gone up by 24 per cent. Our receipts from the excise duty on petrol reflect the increase in the use of motor vehicles in a striking manner. Though the rate of duty was reduced by 33 1/3 per cent a year ago, yet our revenue from the duty is as high as before. Among other features of interest I may mention that imports of artificial silk have gone up seven-fold in two years.

During the course of 1925 the League of Nations issued a table designed to compare on a gold basis the total foreign trade of all the countries of the world in 1913 and 1924. According to the figures in that table India stood in 13th eighth on the list of countries in the matter of the total value of foreign trade. In 1924 she had risen to the fifth place, and there is little doubt that she has maintained that position throughout 1925. In spite of a fall in values and the depression in the piecegoods trade, India's total foreign trade in the first ten months of 1925-26 amounted to 496.43 crores or only 16.81 crores less than the figure for the corresponding period of the previous financial year. The net imports of bullion during the calendar year 1925 amounted to 80.92 crores of which 60.60 crores represented gold. This latter figure is the highest ever recorded. But the boom in the demand for gold had nearly spent itself in the first three months of the calendar year, and the imports of gold in the ten months of the financial year beginning on the 1st of April 1925 at 28.10 crores are 18.09 crores below the corresponding ten months of 1924-25. The visible balance of trade including private imports of treasure was in favour of India at the end of January to the extent of 85.82 crores of rupees—a figure which should be compared with 42.29 crores a year ago and 63.30 crores in the corresponding period of the year 1923-24.

### REVENUE 1925-26.

CUSTOMS.

Our Customs revenue for the current year reffects accurately the trade conditions at which I have glanced. The suspension of the Cotton Excise Duty from December onwards copled with the notable fall in values, has had the result of reducing our income from the duty by 71 lakhs as compared with the Budget estimate. The yield from the import duty on cotton goods was estimated cautiously at 7.30 crores, or 40 lakhs less than the revised estimate for 1924-25, but it is not now estimated that we shall collect much more than 6 crores. We now anticipate, in spite of the loss of 71 lakhs on Cotton Excise Duty, gross receipts from Customs for the year of 47,83 crores, which is 30 lakhs higher than the Budget figure. A probable saving of 20 lakhs under refunds enables us to anticipate a total improvement of 50 lakhs in the net receipts which we now put at 46.85 crores

TAXES ON INCOME.

Under Taxes on Income, gross receipts are now estimated at 17.88 crores, which is 69 lakhs less than the Budget estimate, while refunds, etc., exceed the estimate by 41 lakhs, making the net yield 16.25 crores, or 1.10 lakhs less than anticipated.

SALT.

With the salt duty at Rs. 1-4-0 we budgeted for a normal year's receipts. It has proved, however, that we made insufficient allowance for the large accumulation of stocks which followed on the reduction of the duty in March 1924. The off-take of salt in the early months of the summer, particularly from the Northern India Salt sources, was much below normal and for the year as a whole we expect a decrease of 55 lakhs, making a net yield of 6.40 crores in comparison with the budget figure of 6.95 crores.

OPIUM.

A supplementary grant of 51 lakhs was passed by this House during the Simla session in order to meet extra payments to cultivators in the United Provinces on account of the high outturn of the opium crop. The extra payments required, owing partly to savings elsewhere, are now expected to be 35 lakhs only, and they will be more than counterbalanced by the increase in receipts. The stocks of excise opium in treasuries which, as I explained in my Budget speech last year, were taken over and paid for by the Local Governments as on the 1st April 1925, have proved to be higher by 24 lakhs than we had allowed for, thus adding by this amount to our non-recurrent receipts under this head. After taking these and other factors into account, we now anticipate that our net revenue from opium in the year will be 2.24 crores, which is 48 lakhs higher than we estimated last March.

RAILWAYS.

In framing our estimate of the receipts of the General Budget from railways we allowed for the fixed contribution of 5.09 crores together with an estimated receipt of 15 lakhs representing one-third of the excess over 3 crores expected to be transferred to the Railway reserve. The net earnings from railways have proved, as the House is aware, slightly higher than anticipated in the original Budget, so that our share in the surplus over 3 crores is increased by 8 lakhs, and the total contribution from railways is estimated at 5.32 crores.

OTHER REVENUE HEADS.

We expect an increase of 43 lakhs under Interest owing mainly to higher rates for short money in London and higher cash balances there, and for similar reasons we anticipate an additional 46 lakhs of interest on investments of the Currency Reserves. The receipts from the Enemy Ships account and the first instalment of Reparation payments from Germany under the Dawes scheme give us an extra 21 lakhs under the head of Extraordinary revenue. This completes may survey of the Revenue side of the account for 1925-26, and explains my reasons for putting the revised estimate of revenue for the year at 131.35 crores instead of 130.68 crores.

### EXPENDITURE 1925-26

EXCHANGE.

For a great part of the year we have been effecting our remittances at the fixed figure of 1s. 6 3/16d. and we are now able to anticipate that the average rate of exchange for the year as a whole for accounts purposes will be 1s. 6 3/32d. as against the Budget figure of 1s. 6d. Apart from an improvement of 6 lakhs in our railway revenues which affect us only indirectly, and again of 7 lakhs in regard to our capital expenditure, the revised figure for exchange accounts to the extent of 10 lakhs for an improvement in our revised budget of revenue and expenditure.

MILITARY SERVICES.

The variations in the largest item of our expenditure, Military Services, are not of the same magnitude as in previous years. The net expenditure on Military Services, according to the Budget estimate for the current year, was 56¼ crores. Accuracy in reaching a revised figure for military expenditure at this period of the financial year is always specially difficult to attain, but the course of expenditure up to date points to a total net figure of 56.28 crores or practically the same figure as our first forecast. Scrutiny of the account for non-effective services between India and the War Office has led to a special credit, for which no provision was made in the estimates of about 70 lakhs, representing a revision of the account with retrospective effect from 1919. As against this, expenditure in India has markedly exceeded the estimate in certain directions. A special provision amounting to 40 lakhs has had to be made for the purchase of certain kinds of ordnance equipment in which serious shortage has been disclosed. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has instituted an expert enquiry into the whole question of ordnance equipment with a view to ensuring that the real facts may be brought into clearer light and that the reasons for these shortages, which ought not to have occurred, if the system of control had been working properly, may be fully disclosed. A special grant of 15 lakhs has also been allotted for the purchase of supplies of ghee in March in advance of next year's requirements, it having been ascertained that by purchasing at an earlier date each year considerable economies can be effected. Savings of 16 lakhs on pension charges in India and an excess expenditure of about 20 lakhs owing to higher prices for articles of food and forage, are among the most important of the other variations. Since the net result of these variations is to bring the revised figure for net military expenditure out at practically the same total as the original Budget, the Finance Department are entitled to congratulate themselves on the satisfactory operation of the system introduced in connection with the 1925-26 budget, of making a lump sum cut, which amounted this year to 20 lakhs, over the total military estimate.

CIVIL EXPENDITURE.

I have already mentioned the excess of 35 lakhs in opium expenditure. Interest charges on permanent debt also exceed the estimate by 35 lakhs owing to the capital expenditure on railways having been less by 3½ crores than the budgeted figure, to a reduction in the interest chargeable to the Posts and Telegraphs Department, of which I shall speak later, and to the fact that the rate of interest chargeable on railway and other capital expenditure since 1917, which is arrived at by taking an average of the rates at which the Government of India have borrowed since that date, has proved to be less than the figure assumed at the time of the preparation of the Budget. Plans are being worked out with a view to a modification of this rather complicated system of calculating interest and the substitution of a new procedure which will be less likely to disturb our Budget estimates. On the other hand, the revised figures of 1925-26 profit by an unexpected credit of 30 lakhs under the head of Interest owing to the payment by the Bombay Government of interest to the Provincial Loans Fund for 15 months instead of 12 months—a change of procedure introduced in order to bring their interest dates to the 31st March in each year. Slight variations in regard to other Civil expenditure apart from Posts and Telegraphs mostly cancel each other. The increased bounties on steel are almost exactly set ox by the transfer of the charges on account of the Security Printing Press at Nasik to capital.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The working of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department in the current year requires rather fuller treatment. The total gross receipts are now expected to be 10,23 crores, or 18 lakhs lower than the estimate. On the other hand, there is a saving of 19 lakhs in working expenses, which owing to certain abnormal circumstances rhich I shall explain shortly, are now estimated to amount to 9.57 crores. This makes the net receipts 67 lakhs as against our anticipation of 65½ lakhs. The net result of the working of the department as a whole is a profit of nearly 18 lakhs. This surplus is, however non-recurring.

A SURPLUS OF 130 LAKHS.

It will be seen that the revised estimates of revenue and expenditure for the current year, have had to be arrived at after taking into account considerable variations not contemplated in our Budget estimates. The most important of these, apart from the results of suspending the Cotton Excise Duty, are the increased credit to Revenue of 52 lakhs from Posts and Telegraphs stores which I have mentioned, the increase of 24 lakhs in the value of the stocks of opium at treasuries taken over and paid for by Local Governments this year, the transfer of 17 lakhs of revenue expenditure to capital account in the case of the Security Printing Press at Nasik and the decrease in net expenditure under the head of Interest amounting to 30 lakhs resulting from the payment by the Bombay Government of interest for fifteen months instead of twelve. All of these four items are in the nature of book-keeping transactions, but they have none the less the effect of swelling our surplus. The figures given in the Budget estimate for revenue and expenditure for the year were 130.68 crores and 130.44 crores respectively, leaving an estimated surplus of 24 lakhs. The improvement shown in the revised estimates is 1,06 lakhs, the figure for revenue being 131.35 crores and for expenditure 130.05 crores and for expenditure 130.05 crores. The four special items which I have mentioned aggregate 1.23 crores and more than account for the increased surplus.

The following statement shows the main variations in revenue and expenditure working up to this total:—

| | Lakhs. Better. | Worse. |
|---|---|---|
| Customs ..... | 50 | |
| Taxes on Income ..... | | 1,10 |
| Salt ..... | | 55 |
| Opium (net) ..... | 48 | |
| Interest receipts ..... | 43 | |
| Currency receipts ..... | 46 | |
| Extraordinary receipts ..... | 21 | |
| Interest on debt (net) ..... | | 35 |
| Posts and Telegraphs ..... | 77 | |
| Railway contribution ..... | 8 | |
| Other heads ..... | 13 | |
| | 3,06 | 2.00 |
| Total, better ..... | 1.06 | |
| Budget surplus ..... | 24 | |
| Revised surplus ... | 1 30 | |

INDIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL FUND.

This anticipated surplus would in the ordinary course be applied automatically to the reduction or avoidance of debt. The Government of India, however, desire to place before the Legislature a proposal for the utilisation of 50 lakhs of this surplus for the formation of an Indian Archaeological Fund. The details of the proposal which will be embodied in a Bill will be explained more fully to the House in due course. Its financial effect will be to apply 50 lakhs of the surplus, which would otherwise go to debt redemption, for the purpose of capitalising our liabilities in connection with archaeological research. Its immediate effect upon our revenue estimates for the current year will be to reduce the revised figure for the surplus to 80 lakhs.

MOMENTOUS DISCOVERIES.

We who are living in Delhi do not need to be reminded of our debt to the Archoeological Department. When in the intervals between our deliberations we visit any one of the historical monuments that surround us, we realise the care and skill which have been devoted to preserving these ancient structures and to beautifying their surroundings. We realise and are grateful. But this is not the only side of the Department's activities. There is another which is perhaps less well-known, the work of excavation. Some of us have had the privilege of visiting Taxila and studying the fascinating antiquities, taking us back two thousand years in Indian history, which have been unearthed there in the last two decades. We are glad that they are now to be housed in a suitable museum. But if Taxila takes us back two thousand years, the recent discoveries at Harappa and Mahenja-Daro will, if the evidence is confirmed, transport us in one flight to a period of Indian history three thousand years earlier. Nay more: they hold out expectations of enabling us to get back thousands of years earlier still a period in human history which was as remote from the inhabitants of Mahenja-Daro in the year 3000 B.C. as those ancient Indians of the Indus valley are from us to-day. The Indo-Sumerian discoveries open up a vista which may once again revolutionise the world's knowledge of the early history of mankind. Their possibilities are such that they must excite even the most animaginative.

Sir John Marshall, to whom since the day when the late Lord Curzon brought him here Indian archaeology owes a very great debt, has stated that a hundred crores of rupees could be spent on archaeological research in India without doing more than scratch the surface.

GRANT OF 50 LAKHS.

In spite of the obvious importance of following up the recent discoveries, the Archaeological Department have found that they cannot frame a considered programme for a period of years and cannot train young Indians as archaeologists in the absence of the possibility of giving them security of tenure or employment. The idea has accordingly been mooted that an Indian Archaeological Fund should be started, and a Board of Trustees established somewhat on the lines of the Trustees of the British Museum. Once the Fund came into effective existence, it might, it is hoped, attract donations from Indian Princes and from others interested in archaeology and from winter visitors to India whose imagination is I find always stirred by Indian monuments. The essence of the proposal which will be placed before the Legislature therefore is that, instead of voting a grant of 2½ lakhs in the estimates for 1926-27 it should make a supplementary grant of 50 lakhs out of the surplus of 1925-26 as an initial endowment for the Fund. The interest on the endowment of 50 lakhs will bring in approximately 2½ lakhs a year to be spent on archaeological research. The Trustees will be able to make an attractive appeal in other quarters for additional endowments and can go ahead to frame a programme and to train budding archaeologists. Archaeological excavation is the most practical form of historical research, and it is a form in which I am convinced India can make an immense addition to the world's historical knowledge. But it is ineffective unless it can be pursued on an adequate scale and according to a programme based on the regular receipt of at least a minimum income. The income of the proposed Archaeological Fund will be devoted to systematic and continuous archaeological excavation. The people of India are justly proud of their past and I feel sure they will welcome the establishment of this endowment for historical research.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The real improvement which has come about in the finances of the Government of India during the last few years and the strength of our position during the financial year 1925-26 are strikingly reflected in the figures of our Public Debt and of our debt position generally and in the story of our ways and means operations.

It would be convenient for me to summarise our ways and means position for the years 1925-26 and 1926-27. The figures are as follows:—

(Figures in crores of rupees.)

| | Revised, 1925-26. Rs. | Budget, 1926-27. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| *Outlay.* | | |
| 1. Railway capital outlay | 19.5 | 26.0 |
| 2. Other capital outlay (including Delhi, Posts and Telegraphs, Vizagapatam Harbour, etc.) | 4.5 | 2.3 |
| 3. Provincial Governments' transactions. | 6.0 | 7.0 |
| 4. Discharge of Debt | 38.3 | 28.3 |
| | 68.3 | 59.3 |
| *Resources.* | | |
| 1. Surplus | ... .8 | ... |
| 2. Rupee Loan | ... 30.6 | 22.0 |
| 3. Postal Cash Certificates | ... 6.0 | 4.0 |
| 4. Other unfunded debt (including Postal Savings Banks) | ... 5.8 | 5.6 |
| 5. Debt Rdemption | ... 5.0 | 5.0 |
| 6. Depreciation and reserve funds | ... 7.0 | 5.6 |
| 7. Miscellaneous (net) | ... .7 | 2.1 |
| 8. Reduction of Cash balance | ... 12·0 | 15.0 |
| | 68.3 | 59.3 |

The House will share the satisfaction of the Finance Department and of the Government of India in the strength of the position which these figures disclose. During the year 1925-26, instead of borrowing over 7 crores net in the market in India as anticipated in the Budget statement, we have discharged 2 crores net of market debt in India and have paid off 5.7 crores of market and other debt in England. Nevertheless, we have financed during the year new capital expenditure chargeable to loan funds to a total of 30 crores of which 6 crores is on behalf of Provincial Governments through the Provincial Loans Fund.

NEW LOAN IN 1926-27.

In 1926-27 maturing debt falling due for repayment including railway debentures to be redeemed in England amounts to nearly 24 crores. The capital expenditure of the Central Government amounts to 28½ crores of which 26 crores is railway capital outlay. The Provincial Loans Fund estimate shows an outgoing of 7 crores for advances to Provincial Governments. We thus require nearly 24 crores for maturing debt and 35½ crores for new capital expenditure, or nearly 60 crores in all. In order to meet this liability we expect to be able to draw further on our cash balances to the extent of 15 crores. We look for 11 1/2 crores from miscellaneous sources including Post Office Cash Certificates and other unfunded debt, and about 5 crores each from the Debt Redemption provision and from railway reserve and railway and other depreciation funds. So far therefore as we are able to judge from our present estimates, we shall require to raise a loan in the money market of an amount not exceeding 22 crores. There is no likelihood of our having to resort to external borrowing during 1926-27, this being the third year in succession in which the issue of an external loan will have been avoided. We expect to confine ourselves accordingly to the issue of a rupee loan in the Indian money market for a sum not exceeding 22 crores, of which 20 crores will be for the renewal of the bonds maturing next September. The net amount of new money required from the Indian market will not exceed 2 crores, which is less than the amount needed to pay off external debt in London. More than the whole of our new capital programme amounting to over 35 crores will be financed without recourse to market borrowings. It will be a matter for consideration whether at the same time as we issue our rupee loan we should offer a further opportunity to holders of bonds maturing after 1926 for anticipatory conversion as we did last year.

It is not open to doubt that the improvement in India's credit to which I have drawn attention is due to the strenuous efforts made by the Government of India and the Legislature to restore and maintain complete budgetary equilibrium and to the policy which we have adopted in regard to provision for reduction and avoidance of debt and to strict adherence to our rule of borrowing only for purposes which are clearly reproductive. The effect of this policy of encouraging whenever possible all sound schemes that come forward for capital expenditure of a reproductive character and using our credit in the market only for the purpose of financing such reproductive expenditure, apart of course from the financing of maturing liabilities, is further illustrated in the figures which I now proceed to give regarding the Debt of India.

INDIA'S DEBT.

As this is the last Budget with which the present Assembly will be called upon to deal, I have had figures prepared showing the position of our debt as on the 31st March 1923 in order to bring out the changes which have taken place during the three financial years corresponding to the three years of life of the present House.

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due to excessive heat, overwork, worry or anxiety, is promptly overcome by Phenalgin. Instead of sleepless, restless age-long nights, a few doses of
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In order to show the figures of our external debt in a significant way, I have converted sterling at the current rate of 1s. 6d. per rupee not only for 1925 and 1926 but also for 1923 and 1924. The improvement in our exchange has undoubtedly given us some temporary relief in the burden of interest and other payments on sterling debt, and its effect of course is to bring about a market reduction in the rupee figures as compared with what it would have been at 1s. 4d. It must be assumed, however, that the higher rate of exchange has no permanent effect on the actual burden imposed on the country in meeting our external obligations since, if the number of rupees required is reduced, the commodity value or purchasing power of each rupee is correspondingly enhanced. The effect of taking 1s. 6d. is also particularly noticeable in regar dto the unproductive debt figures. It will be seen that our total debt of all kinds had increased from 878.88 crores on the 31st March 1923 to 956.11 crores on the 31st March 1925 and by a further 11.80 crores to 967.91 crores on the 31st March 1926. The unproductive debt was 254.74 crores on the 31st March 1923, 249.63 crores on the 31st March 1925, and will be 223.81 crores on the 31st March 1926 out of a total debt of 967.91 crores. At the present moment it may be said, in order to put the position in a graphic way, that the whole of our rupee debt and more than half of our sterling debt is productive, and that our unproductive debt is now less than one quarter of the whole debt. Excluding the Provincial Government's debt, the increase in the productive debt during the current financial year amounts to 27.66 crores, while the increase in the three years since 31st March 1923 amounts to 91.06 crores. Unproductive debt has decreased during the year 1925-26 by 23.82 crores.

POST OFFICE CASH CERTIFICATES.

During the year the popularity of the Post Office Cash Certificate has been even more pronounced than before and any action tending to check the growth of the habit of investment in cash certificates would be contrary to the true interests of India. At the same time, it must be realised that the rate of 6 per cent. compound interest, which is obtainable on a cash certificate held until maturity, is now unduly high when regard is had to the general fall in the rate of interest obtainable on other Government securities. We are moving on, as I have already said, towards a period when even 5 per cent. will seem a high rate of return on an investment issued on the security of the Government of India. The recent action of the Imperial Bank of India in reducing its rate of interest for savings bank deposits to 3½ per cent. may be cited as a further proof of the passing of the period of high interest rates generally. We are therefore considering the question of making some alteration in the terms on which the Post Office Cash Certificates ar eat present offered for subscription, while the same time introducing certain new measures which will add to the popularity of these certificates and prevent any reduction in the yield from checking seriously the growth of the habit of investing in them.

(Continued on next page.)

*Statement showing the Debt of India, outstanding on the 31st March 1923, 31st March 1924, 31st March 1925, and 31st March 1926.*

| | 31st March 1923. | 31st March 1924. | 31st March 1925. | 31st March 1926. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (In crores of rupees) | | | |
| *In India:* | | | | |
| Loans | 339.83 | 358.81 | 370.38 | 368.35 |
| Treasury Bills in hands of the public | 21.59 | 2.12 | .. | .. |
| Treasury Bills in the Paper Currency Reserve. | 49.65 | 49.65 | 49.65 | 49.65 |
| Other Obligations— | | | | |
| Post Office Savings Banks | 23.20 | 24.79 | 25.64 | 27.48 |
| Cash Certificates | 3.13 | 8.42 | 13.12 | 19.52 |
| Provident Funds, etc. | 36.17 | 39.00 | 42.39 | 46.27 |
| Total Loans, etc. | 411.07 | 410.58 | 420.03 | 418.00 |
| Total other Obligations | 62.50 | 72.21 | 81.15 | 93.27 |
| Total in India | 473.57 | 482.79 | 501.18 | 511.27 |
| *In England:* | | (In millions of £) | | |
| Loans | 222.92 | 244.53 | 263.39 | 266.43 |
| War Contribution | 19.71 | 19.27 | 18.81 | 18.32 |
| Capital value of liabilities undergoing redemption by way of terminable railway annuities. | 61.31 | 60.10 | 58.84 | 57.53 |
| Provident Funds, etc. | .04 | .13 | .16 | .20 |
| Total in England | 303.98 | 324.03 | 341.20 | 342.48 |
| | | (In crores of rupees). | | |
| Equivalent at 1s. 6d. to the Rupee | 405.31 | 432.04 | 454.93 | 456.64 |
| Total Debt | 878.88 | 914.83 | 956.11 | 967.91 |
| Productive for Central Government | 536.65 | 557.09 | 600.05 | 627.71 |
| for Provinces | 87.49 | 97.56 | 106.43 | 114.39 |
| Total Productive | 624.14 | 654.65 | 706.48 | 742.10 |
| Unproductive | 254.74 | 280.18 | 249.63 | 225.81 |
| Total | 878.88 | 914.83 | 956.11 | 967.91 |

# BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1926-27.

## MILITARY EXPENDITURE: 54·2 CRORES.

(Continued from previous page)

The form in which the detailed military estimates will be placed before the House has not been materially altered as has been done in the case of the Civil estimates, and the changes are confined to a more logical rearrangement of minor heads. As Honourable Members are aware, a Committee has been appointed to investigate the system of [illegible] Accounts at present in force in the Army, with a representative of the Public Accounts Committee of this House among the members. Our experience the present system of cost accounts during the British Government have recently decided to introduce radical modifications into the system of cost accounting in the British Army led us to the conclusion that such an enquiry had become necessary in India. Material changes in the form of the military estimates have therefore to be postponed pending the examination of the recommendations of that Committee. Fuller explanations have, however, been given of the various details of the military estimates in view of the desire expressed in the course of the budget debates last year by members of this House.

### A REDUCTION OF 137 LAKHS

The net military expenditure for the year 1926-27 is estimated to amount to 54.88 crores, i.e., a reduction of 1.37 crores as compared with the Budget estimates for 1925-26, thus marking a further stage in advance towards the goal set by the Retrenchment Committee. The provision for established charges amounts to 54.24 crores, the balance representing remnants of special post-war charges. The figure of 54.88 crores includes a sum of 66 lakhs for the payment of gratuities to demobilised officers, this being the last year which will be burdened with a charge of this character. 23 lakhs have been provided for the completion of the building programme in progress in Waziristan and for the Royal Air Force. On the other hand, we appear for the moment to have come almost to the end of the surplus war stores which have been a feature on the credit side of the account for some years past. We are allowing for a credit of only 25 lakhs under this head as compared with 70 lakhs in the Budget estimates of 1925-26 and 1,10 lakhs in 1924-25. The figures of 54.24 crores net for established charges includes a sum of approximately 60 lakhs for new urgent measures mainly of a non-recurring nature for the purchase of new equipment.

Among the more salient features in the new estimates I may mention first the disappearance of provision for one British Cavalry regiment, costing a sum of 22 lakhs a year, which has now been dispensed with this being the last of the specific reductions of strength following on the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee which remained to be carried out. Charges for pensions in India and in England show a recurring reduction of 37 lakhs, while payments to the War Office for British transport charges have been brought down by 17 lakhs. It has been necessary to provide an additional 20 lakhs owing to higher prices for articles of food and forage, and an additional 20 lakhs is also included for the purpose of accelerating the programme of electrification of barracks and of building of new lines for Indian troops. As a set off to this last liability, an additional credit of 20 lakhs is anticipated from the disposal of surplus military lands and buildings.

### STEADY RETRENCHMENT.

Our total expenditure on military services, including the Army, Marine, Military Works, and the Royal Air Force, amounted in the year 1920-21 to 87.4 crores net, of which about 20 crores represented special expenditure on operations in Waziristan. With the cessation of these operations, the Budget estimates for 1922-23, which formed the basis of the Retrenchment Committee investigations, showed a net total expenditure of 67.75 crores. The recommendation of that Committee was that the Budget for 1923-24 should be fixed at 57½ crores subject to such additions as might be necessary in view of the delay which would ensue in carrying out the changes recommended and in order to meet special expenditure in Waziristan, etc. The Committee went on to say that for subsequent years the adoption of their recommendations should enable the estimates to be reduced to 57 crores, irrespective of savings due to further economies or fall in prices, and they expressed the opinion that continuous efforts to ensure further reductions should, in combination with the expected further fall in prices, enable the military budget to be reduced to 50 crores net after the lapse of a few years. The actual expenditure of the year 1923-24 amounted to 56.23 crores and the first stage of 57 crores mentioned by the Retrenchment Committee was thus passed in the first year. The figure of 56.23 crores included heavy expenditure on gratuities to demobilised officers and in Waziristan, but these abnormal items were counter-balanced by credits from the proceeds of sale and utilisation of surplus stores. The Budget for the year 1923-24 allotted a net sum of 62 crores for military services. This was reduced in the Budget for 1924-25 to 60½ crores, but by the time when the Budget for 1925-26 was under consideration the actual effect of the retrenchment operations, which it had been difficult to gauge in advance, had become apparent, and it was possible to reduce the budget provision for 1925-26 to 56.25 crores net.

The following table brings out the results achieved at a glance:—

Net expenditure of military services.

(In crores of Rupees).

| | 1921-22. | 1922-23. | 1923-24. | 1924-25. | 1925-26. | 1926-27. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Budget estimate. | 66.82 | 67.75 | 62.00 | 60.25 | 56.2 | 54.88 |
| Revised estimate. | 69.35 | 67.09 | 59.74 | 56.33 | 56.28 | |
| Actual Expenditure. | 69.81 | 65.27 | 56.23 | 55.63 | | |

These figures include certain disturbing items both on the credit and debit side, and it is therefore of special interest to compare the true figures of the established charges, that is, the normal cost after elimination of special charges such as those for demobilisation of surplus officers and special credits for the eating down of surplus stores. In comparing these figures with the figures by the Retrenchment Committee, Honourable Members should bear in mind the fact that certain charges amounting in 1926-27 to 39 lakhs, are the charges for Customs duty on imported stores and the cost of Stationery and Printing, have been added to the military estimates since 1923-24, as the result of new decisions regarding classification.

### ADJUSTED FIGURES OF ESTABLISHED CHARGES.

(In crores of rupees.)

| | 1923-24 | 1924-25 | 1925-26 | 1926-27 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Estimate | 61.9 | 59.4 | 55.0 | 54.2 |
| Actuals | 56.7 | 55.8 | 55.2 | —— |

(revised estimate.)

I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without referring once again to the deep debt of gratitude which I owe to the late Lord Rawlinson for his whole-hearted co-operation and earnest determination to secure economy in expenditure on military services. His untimely death meant a grievous loss to me—I lost a personal friend and a colleague to whom I owed more than I can say—and India lost a true friend. The ideal at which he constantly aimed was an Army in India not larger than he regarded as absolutely essential in India's interests, adequately equipped and fully trained, so that India might obtain the maximum service from a fully efficient force at the minimum cost. Our military expenditure was kept during his regime under constant scrutiny by the Finance and Army Departments with the object of securing further economies. I gladly add that this policy has been continued under his successor and has the full support of His Excellency Sir William Birdwood. I am confident that adherence to this policy will result in still further reductions in our military expenditure without the sacrifice of that essential security which must always be our first aim.

### SURPLUS STOCKS.

We are fortunately able to foresee considerable savings of an automatic character in our established charges in future years, as the result of the reduction of the rates of pay of the British soldier which came into effect in October 1925. The immediate saving for 1926-27 under this head is not appreciable as the reduced rates of pay affect only new recruits, but it is estimated that, taken in conjunction with the reductions below present cost which will in due course result from the recent revision of the pay of officers in July 1924, the savings from this source should amount to 12 lakhs in 1927-28, increasing annually to about 80 lakhs in 1930-31 and about 1¼ crores in 1933-34. Before leaving the military estimates, I must refer briefly to the question of stocks held by the Army on which I commented last year. During the course of the year the whole question has been completely examined and considerable modifications are necessary in the figures then given which were based only on information available at headquarters. A full statement of the balances now disclosed will be found in the volume of detailed estimates. The amount of stocks held proves to be appreciably in excess of the amount indicated in the figures placed before the Retrenchment Committee, and of those on which we have hitherto been working. One of the terms of reference to the expert committee of enquiry into the arsenals and ordnance depots which I mentioned earlier in my speech is the examination of surplus and obsolete stocks, and I have little doubt that a further reduction will be effected as the result of this enquiry.

## CIVIL EXPENDITURE.

I now turn to our estimates of Civil expenditure. The total figure of Civil expenditure in the revised estimates for 1925-26 is 41.46 crores; the corresponding figure for 1926-27 is 41.76 crores. This small increase, which amounts to 30 lakhs, conceals a big decrease. In 1925-26 we had a big non-recurring credit, originally estimated at 1.29 crores but now ascertained in the revised estimates to be 1.81 crores, on account of the transfer of postal and telegraphic stores (including the stores of the Indo-European Telegraph Department) from Revenue to Capital. The chief feature of the expenditure of 1926-27 is the reduction, whose significance I have already endeavoured to explain, of approximately 1 crore in the charge for interest. For market debt the charge for interest in 1926-27 shows a reduction of 1.79 crores on the current year's figures partly because of the effects of our conversion loan and partly because we were able to finance all our own capital expenditure including railways and the capital expenditure of Provincial Governments without adding to our market debt. On the other hand, there is an increase of 75 lakhs under Interest on miscellaneous obligations which includes interest on provident and similar funds, savings bank deposits, cash certificates and unfunded debt generally. The net reduction in interest charges is therefore, as already stated, about one crore.

### OPIUM CULTIVATION.

A drastic reducetion of the rea under cultivation in the United Provinces by one third results in a considerable reduction in our expenditure on opium. A further reduction is anticipated in the near future as the result of the substantial reduction in the prices paid to cultivators. These steps had already been taken, in consideration of the large surplus of stocks that we at present hold and of future requirements, before we arrived at the decision announced recently to recommend to the Legislature a policy of progressive reduction and eventual extinction of our exports of opium. On this important question of policy, I need say no more at the present moment beyond drawing attention to the fact that it foreshadows the progressive reduction and eventual disappearance of a head of revenue which at present brings us in aproximately 2 crores a year.

### EXPENDITURE ON BENEFICIAL SERVICES.

Among new items and increases in existing items of expenditure on beneficial services included in the Demands for Grants I may mention an enhanced grant of 6¾ lakhs to the Indian Research Fund Association, an increase of about a lakh for education in the North-West Frontier Province as well as a non-recurrent grant of about 1¾ lakhs for a new building for the Government High School at Peshawar, a further grant of Rs. 50,000 for the construction of the Victoria Hospital at Ajmer and a similar grant towards Dr. Shroff's new Eye Hospital in Delhi. We have increased the grants to the Benares and Aligarh Universities by Rs. 25,000 each and that to Delhi University by Rs. 10,000 and have provided 2 lakhs each as the first instalments of non-recurring grants to the two first named Universities. Additional funds have been provided for research at Coimbatore, Pusa, and Muktesar, and for the development of the Dairy Farms at Bangalore and elsewhere and of the Anand Creamery recently taken over from the Military Department, and further provision has been made towards the completion of the new Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun, where over 60 lakhs out of a total sanctioned programme of over a crore has already been spent.

### DEBT REDUCTION.

The provision for reduction or avoidance of debt in accordance with the plan set out in the Government of India Rsolution dated the 9th December 1924 requires 4.83 crores in 1926-27 or practically the same figure as in 1925-26. The Government of India propose, however, to make two changes which affect the total amount of expenditure under this head in 1926-27. Two years ago on the passing of the amendment to the Sea Customs Act the practice was introduced of adding to the provision for reduction or avoidance of debt a sum equal to the Customs duty on stores imported on capital account including stores for the used of State-managed railways. We have decided to meet the views expressed by critics in this House a year ago and omit this portion of the provision for redemption of debt.

The second proposal which the Government of India are making in this connection will be found enshrined in a clause in the Finance Bill dealing with the disposal of the sums received by India from Germany on Reparation account. These sums represent India's share of the amount allocated to the British Empire out of the Dawes annuities.

The best calculations that I have been able to make, which necessarily are based on somewhat arbitrary assumptions, point to an annual receipt by India over the next few years of sums varying between a minimum of £66,000 and a maximum of £250,000. In 1924-25 we received £37,400 and we expect to receive about £66,700 in 1925-26. The present estimate of receipts in 1926-27 is about £120,000.

### REPARATION RECEIPTS.

The reparation receipts may be said broadly to cover in the case of India one or other of the following classes of expenditure: (a) pensions and allowances payable by the Government to war sufferers: (b) expenditure incurred in replacing losses by enemy action or in repatriation of enemy nationals; (c) compensation payable to private persons and local bodies.

The Government propose therefore that payments for compensation shall be deducted from the total reparation receipts and applied for the purpose for which thty ate intended, and that the balance of our reparation receipts shall be devoted to the reduction or avoidance of debt. This proposal and the proposal to bring to an end the practice of setting aside for debt purposes a sum equal to the Customs duty on stores imported on capital account are intended to be taken together. The result of the two proposals combined will be to relieve our revenues of a charge of about 7 lakhs if our estimate of receipts on reparation account is approximately correct.

## REVENUE 1926-27.

### CUSTOMS.

I now turn to the estimates of our revenue. It is necessary to anticipate some diminution in the imports of sugar but we may reasonably look for compensation for the sums thus lost in increased receipts from duty on cotton piecegoods and in what I may call the normal growth under other heads. On this basis the net revenue under the head of Customs is estimated at 48.15 crores, or, an increase of 1.30 crores over the revised estimate for the current year. This figure includes 1,75 lakhs of revenue from the Cotton Excise Duty. This may be regarded as a fairly conservative estimate of what the yield from the duty would be if it were continued. The yield in 1924-25, the last year in which the duty was fully collected, was 2.18 lakhs, while the highest figure during the last six years was 2.31 lakhs.

### TAXES ON INCOME.

The main change in the trade conditions of 1925-26 as compared with the previous year is that the cotton mill industry in Bombay has passed through what I hope will prove to be the period of its severest depression. We have to allow therefore for an appreciable reduction in our revenue from Bombay under the head of Taxes on Income. Conditions elsewhere have been on the whole better than in the previous year and our administration is increasing all the time in efficiency. We have adopted for 1926-27 a figure of 16.15 crores of receipts under this head or 10 lakhs less than our revised estimate for 1925-26. This represents 1.20 crores less than the Budget estimate for the current year.

### SALT.

I estimate our receipts under the head Salt at the figure of 6.90 crores, which assumes that accumulated stocks will have been worked down by the end of this month.

### OPIUM.

The gross receipts from opium are estimated at 59 lakhs below the revised fikure for 1925-26 which included a large adventitious receipt under Excise opium owing to the taking over by the Provincial Governments of stocks held at treasuries. The net receipts are estimated to be practically the same as this year, namely, 2.26 crores owing to reductions in expenditure already referred to.

### RAILWAYS.

As the House is aware the total contribution from Railways to general revenues during 1926-27 is estimated at 6.01 crores. This represents simply the amount of the fixed contribution based on the actual receipts for 1924-25 which was a particularly profitable year. It assumes that the net gain from Railways, after deducting the contribution will not exceed 3 crores and will accordingly be transferred in full to the railway reserve.

### POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The working expenses of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department for 1926-27 are estimated at 10.17 crores or 61 lakhs more than in 1925-26.

The gross receipts have not kept pace with the increase in expenditure and we can expect an improvement of only 41 lakhs making the total of our gross receipts for 1926-27 10.65 crores as compared with 10.24 crores in 1925-26.

### NO REDUCTION IN RATES.

The House will observe that in face of these figures it is impossible for us to contemplate any reduction this year in the rates for letters and postcards—a subject on which after interesting debate in this House a few weeks ago further discussion was adjourned in order that the whole matter might be considered in its proper setting in connection with the budget figures. The wisdom of the course then taken is now apparent. Such a reduction of charges as was then under consideration is clearly impossible unless the taxpayer is to be saddled with the burden of a heavy subsidy in relief of the customers of our postal and telegraph system. There is in my view no probability whatever of a return to pre-war rates for letters and post cards at the cost of a heavy and steadily increasing subsidy from the pocket of the taxpayer. It is desirable that we should face the facts boldly and not deceive ourselves or others by holding out false expectations.

The truth is that we are confronted by what I may call a secular change in conditions in India. The very cheap rates of postage to which India had become accustomed before the war were possible only because of the very low level of prices in India as compared with other countries. The last three-quarters of a century have witnessed a steady rise in the average level of prices throughout India—a rise which was the natural and inevitable outcome of the far-reaching changes which were gradually making their effect felt on the conditions of life in India. I may illustrate these changes with reference to figures of index numbers of prices going back to 1860. If we take the figure for the average of the year 1861 for wholesale prices in the United Kingdom and India as 100 the increase in the year 1924 in the case of India is represented by a figure of 251 and in the case of the United Kingdom by a figure of 142. If we go back only as far as 1914 and compare pre-war with present prices, the increase in India is from 100 in 1914 to 163 at the end of December 1925. The corresponding increase in the United States is from 100 to 158, and in the United Kingdom from 100 to 153. In the face of these figures which, whatever doubts we may have as to the absolute accuracy of the calculations on which the index numbers are framed, are at least a reasonable guide to the general trend of events, it is impossible to expect that the Indian Postal department should be able to carry letters or postcards at the rates prevailing in 1869 or even in 1914. We cannot expect wages and expenses to stay at a level below the average rise in prices generally. Unless therefore the future holds out the prospect of a considerable further fall of prices to at least the 1914 level—a development which would probably be undesirable in the general interest of India's prosperity—we must admit the logical conclusion that the day of the 3 pie postcard and the 6 pie letter is past beyond recall. Much as we may regret this inevitable conclusion, it is better that we should cease to delude ourselves with unrealisable hopes and should set ourselves to secure the maximum efficiency and the greatest possible facilities to the public from the department as things are to-day.

### OTHER RECEIPTS.

Our estimates of revenue assume the continuance of the practice of appropriating to revenue the interest on the Paper Currency Reserve and the surplus of the Gold Standard Reserve over £40 million. We may think assume that, whatever changes may be introduced as the result of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Currency, the profit now obtained by the Government from these Reserves, whatever form they may assume, will not be substantially affected. In regard to other heads of receipt extraordinary income from enemy ships will no longer accrue to us, and it is necessary to estimate interest receipts on a lower scale than this year.

### SURPLUS OF 3.05 CRORES.

We are now in a position to frame our balance sheet. The total estimated revenue for 1926-27 amounts to 133.43 crores, and the total estimated expenditure amounts to 130.38 crores. We are left with a surplus of 3.05 crores. I hasten to remind the House that the latter figure includes the sum of 1¾ crores for receipts from the Cotton Excise Duty.

### TAXATION COMMITTEE THANKED.

To what extent can we regard this surplus as being free for us to dispose of? How far is it a recurring surplus? The House will observe that I have made no reference except in a very incidental way to the Report of the Taxation Enquiry Committee, or to the proceedings of the Royal Commission on Currency. The former's report has only recently come into the hands of members, and though incomplete copies have been available to the Government for a somewhat longer period, we came to the conclusion that the extremely interesting and instructive material which it provides demands more prolonged and more complete examination than was possible in the time at our disposal. I have therefore included in this Budget no suggestions for modification of our taxation system in the light of the Committee's recommendations. Their recommendations will give all the Goverments in India and their legislatores ample material for reflection in the course of the coming year. The report is, I think, a most valuable addition to our knowledge of the Indian taxation system, and in the compass of one volume we have here a complete survey of all the taxation at present imposed. Important additions to our understanding of the problem of the relation between Central and Provincial taxation are made in many passages in the Report. I take this opportunity to-day of thanking Sir Charles Todhunter and his colleagues for the hard labour which they have devoted to mastering their subject and for the instructive report which they have placed before us. So far as the present Budget is concerned, however, we are justified in assuming that, whatever decisions may be arrived at in the light of the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Committee, they will not affect the question of the disposal of the year's surplus.

### CURRENCY COMMISSION.

The same assumption must be made in regard to the work of the Royal Commission on Currency. Our estimates assume the continuance of the present credits to revenue of the interest on Currency investments. They also assume an average rate of exchange of 18d. for 1926-27. It is impossible to anticipate the conclusions of the Commission and equally impossibie, besides being very undesirable, to set aside any portion of the year's revenue as an insurance fund against possible repercussions on our Budget position in future years. Nor have we any present reason for regarding such an insurance as requisite.

In regard to other items in the Budget we have to remember that the receipts from Railways in 1926-27 are high; the earnings of the year 1925-26 were not as good as those of the previous year, so that our fixed contribution from Railways in 1727-28 may be less by as much as 79 lakhs than in 1926-27 if the actual figures for Railway receipts for 1925-26 confirm our revised estimate. Our opium revenue is also an uncertain factor. The net revenue fluctuates within rather wide limits and at times may even increase owing to sudden decreases in expenditure following on reductions in the area cultivated and in the price paid, but the progressive elimination and eventual extinction of our opium revenue has to be assumed. There is, however, no reason to think that this loss of income which must necessarily be spread over a pereiod of years cannot be counterbalanced by growth of revenue in other directions. Our Income-tax revenue is exceptionally low at the moment and may certainly be counted upon to give a considerably increased yield in later years. Finally, we loow for further economies in our military expenditure which still contains special items of a non-recurrent character.

### COTTON EXCISE DUTY.

After giving full weight to these various considerations, we have come to the conclusion that there is no undue risk in treating the whole of our surplus as a recurrent one. I have already confided to the House the secret that the Finance Bill includes provision for the final abolition of the Cotton Excise Duty, and the privilege of sharing with the Government in the credit for this historic achievement will belong to the Legislature when the Finance Bill is passed. This leaves us with a divisible surplus available for other purposes amounting to 130 lakhs. The House will I feel sure have no hesitation in agreeing that past expressions of policy and the truest interests of the people of India alike demand that, after using 1 3/4 crores of the sum at our disposal for the reduction of Central taxation, we should devote as much as we can of the rest to the relief of the Provinces. We accordingly propose to apply 125 lakhs to the further reduction of the provincial contributions in accordance with the Devolution Rules. The relief thus afforded will go to the extent of 57 lakhs to Madras, 33 lakhs to the United Provinces, 28 lakhs to the Punjab and 7 lakhs to Burma.

### MESTON SETTLEMENT.

The total of the Provincial contributions fixed under the Meston Settlement was 9.83 crores. A year ago we made a permanent reduction of 2½ crores and provided 63 lakhs for the continuance of the temporary remission of Bengal's contribution. With the additional 1¾ crores set aside now, we shall have reduced our reliance on the Provinces by 4.38 crores in all which is not very far short of half the total. The Provinces whom fortune and the Devolution Rules favour this year are (apart from Bengal)

the same as those which obtained the biggest benefit a year ago. But the turn of the other Provinces will come. They are all brought much nearer fruition by the events of the last two years and will no

(Continued on next page).


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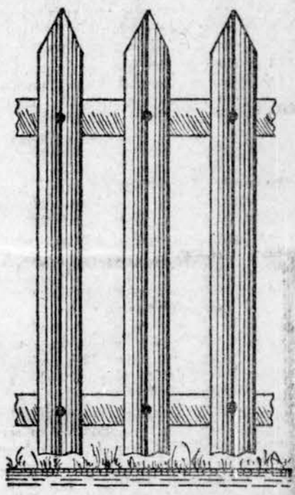

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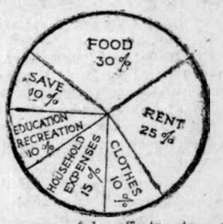


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## REVENUE FOR 1926-27.

### RS. 133·47 CRORES.

(Continued from previous page).

longer feel that the prospect of remisssion does not interest them. Meanwhile the taxpayers if not the Government of the Province of Bombay in particular and of other Provinces in a lesser dgree secure the benefit of the repeal of the Cotton Excise Duty, the relief given in this budget being divided between the Central taxpayer and the Provincial Governments.

THE FUTURE.

At an earlier stage in my speech, the approaching end of the life of this Assembly tempted me to compare the figures of India's debt now with those of three years ago. Before closing let me indulge in a further glance backwards and a glimpse into the future. The first Assembly was burdened with the ungrateful task of imposing extra taxation in order to bridge the yawning gap between revenue and expenditure, a task that at one time seemed well nigh hopeless. The Budget of 1924-25 which coincided with the first session of this House signalised our definite escape from the era of deficits and brought the Salt Tax back from Rs. 2-8 a maund to the present rate of Rs. 1-4. For this reduction, though no doubt it had the assent of the majority, only the minority in this House who voted for the second reading of the Finance Bill can claim to share the credit with the Government and the Council of State, and the Government did not conceal their view that a higher rate, which might have enabled us by now to have achieved the complete extinction of the Provincial contributions had much to commend it. But, if this House dealt in a step-motherly way with the Budget of 1924-25, it placed to its credit six months later the convention in regard to the separation of railway finance from general finance, a reform which I regard as the greatst financial achievement of the years under review. We have made other advances in our financial machinery during this period, such as the establishment of the Provincial Loans Fund and the formulation of a clear policy of reduction and avoidance of debt and we hape paved the way for other advances, as for instance, the separation of Accounts and Audit, and the reform of the Indian currency system.

We have moreover greatly improved the mechanism of the Assembly's financial control. But the new arrangement for dealing with our Railway Budget remains the outstanding feature. It has cleared the path for a continuous programme of railway construction and rehabilitation, and is the direct parent of the proposals for progressive reduction of rates and fares which has now been put in hand, while it has relieved our general finances of an intolerable burden of uncertainty. The Delhi session of 1925 found the Government and the Assembly working together, as you, Sir, will remember, to put the finishing touches to our Debt Redemption plans and to make a substantial beginning of the remission of Provincial contributions. To-day we are continuing last year's work while at the same time celebrating the happy extinction of the notorious (even if sometimes maligned) Cotton Excise Duty.

IN PRAISE OF THE REFORMS.

I ask those who profess unending dissastifaction with the Reforms and denounce them as a sham and the Government as insincere and unresponsive, does the financial story of these three short years justify depression or despondency? In that brief space we have immensely improved our financial machinery and have progressed nearly half-way on the road to extinction of the Provincial contributions, and we have reduced the Salt tax and abolished the Cotton Excise Duty. For five years the Reformed Legislatures have been at work in India. It is true that weather conditions have on the whole favoured us and that the level of taxation is still high in comparison with 1914, though not in comparson with other countries. But to me it seems undeniable that the association of chosen representatives of the people of India with the Executive Government and their constant interaction the one upon the other in the Assembly and the Council of State have enabled India to win through the inevitable discomforts of the period following the war with a measure of success that makes her financial position the envy of other nations and could scarcely have been possible without the Reformed Constitution.

The members of this House appear to me sometimes to fix their attention so earnestly on what are called political questions as to overlook the steady advance towards the goal of constitutional self-government which is being registered day by day in administration and in finance. Mr. Coates, the present Prime Minister of New Zealand, made a confession of faith in a speech delivered last May soon after he succeeded to the Premiership, which deserves, I think, the careful consideration of those who are working for India's future. "It may seem", he said, "that I have unduly stressed the financial and administrative aspect of Government. My six years of Ministerial service, however, have convinced me that intensive application of the principles of sound finance to every function of Government is ever essential in the public interest. It is from that solid foundation created that we can build the structure of our public services and enable the development of our country to proceed . . . . Only by judicious care and foresight in setting our financial foundations is it possible to devote the necessary attention to all our citizens".

OFFICIAL COMPLAISANCE.

The Government of India and this Assembly have not always seen eye to eye on financial questions, but the record shows that we have worked together, not without reward, to establish a foundation of financial stability far more firmly based than when we began. We leave to the next Assembly the task of building on those foundations with the firm assurance that, though all the difficulties are not surmounted and though new anxieties may arise, they will not have to complain of our work of preparation and will find their financial heritage a source of strength in advancing to the solution of the political and constitutional tasks which await them.

Statement comparing the actual Revenue and Expenditure of the Central Government (Imperial Revenue and Expenditure before the Reforms) with the Revised Estimates for each year from 1915-16 to 1924-25.

REVISED ESTIMATE.

| | Revenue | Expenditure | Surplus (+) Deficit (—) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | (In thousands of Rupees). | | |
| 1915-16 | 78,89,08 | 81,58,21 | —2,69,13 |
| 1916-17 | 97,25,67 | 88,27,37 | +8,98,30 |
| 1917-18 | 1,14,84,18 | 1,06,27,74 | +8,56,74 |
| 1918-19 | 1,27,94,65 | 134,79,88 | —6,85,23 |
| 1919-20 | 1,44,07,56 | 1,59,18,67 | —15,11,11 |
| 1920-21 | 1,35,10,35 | 1,48,03,61 | —12,93,26 |
| 1921-22 | 1,13,15,32 | 1,41,94,52 | —28,79,20 |
| 1922-23 | 1,20,70,17 | 1,37,95,52 | —17,25,35 |
| 1923-24 | 1,31,96,04 | 1,29,89,97 | +2,06,07 |
| 1924-25 | 1,34,82,26 | 1,30,82,68 | +3,99,58 |

ACTUALS.

| | Revenue | Expenditure | Surplus (+) Deficit (—) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | (In thousands of Rupees). | | |
| 1915-16 | 80,00,96 | 81,79,26 | —1,78,30 |
| 1916-17 | 93,53,10 | 87,31,37 | +11,21,73 |
| 1917-18 | 1,18,70,58 | 1,06,57,52 | +12,13,06 |
| 1918-19 | 1,30,40,66 | 1,36,13,72 | —5,73,06 |
| 1919-20 | 1,37,13,98 | 1,60,79,27 | —23,65,29 |
| 1920-21 | 1,35,63,32 | 1,61,64,17 | —26,00,85 |
| 1921-22 | 1,15,21,50 | 1,42,86,52 | —27,65,02 |
| 1922-23 | 1,21,41,29 | 1,36,43,05 | —15,01,76 |
| 1923-24 | 1,33,16,63 | 1,30,77,63 | +2,39,00 |
| 1924-25 | 1,38,03,92 | 1,32,35,66 | +5,68,26 |


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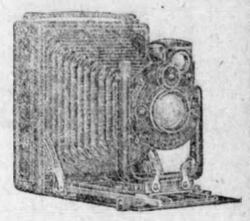

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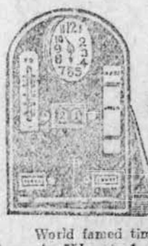

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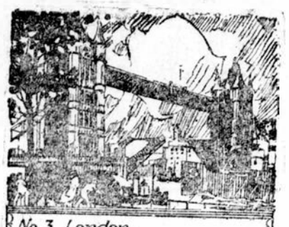

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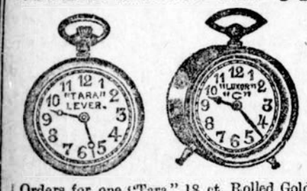


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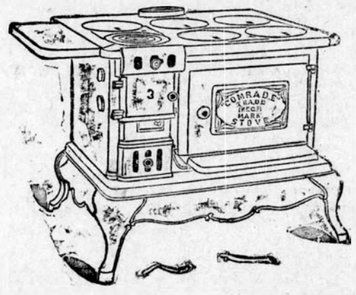


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